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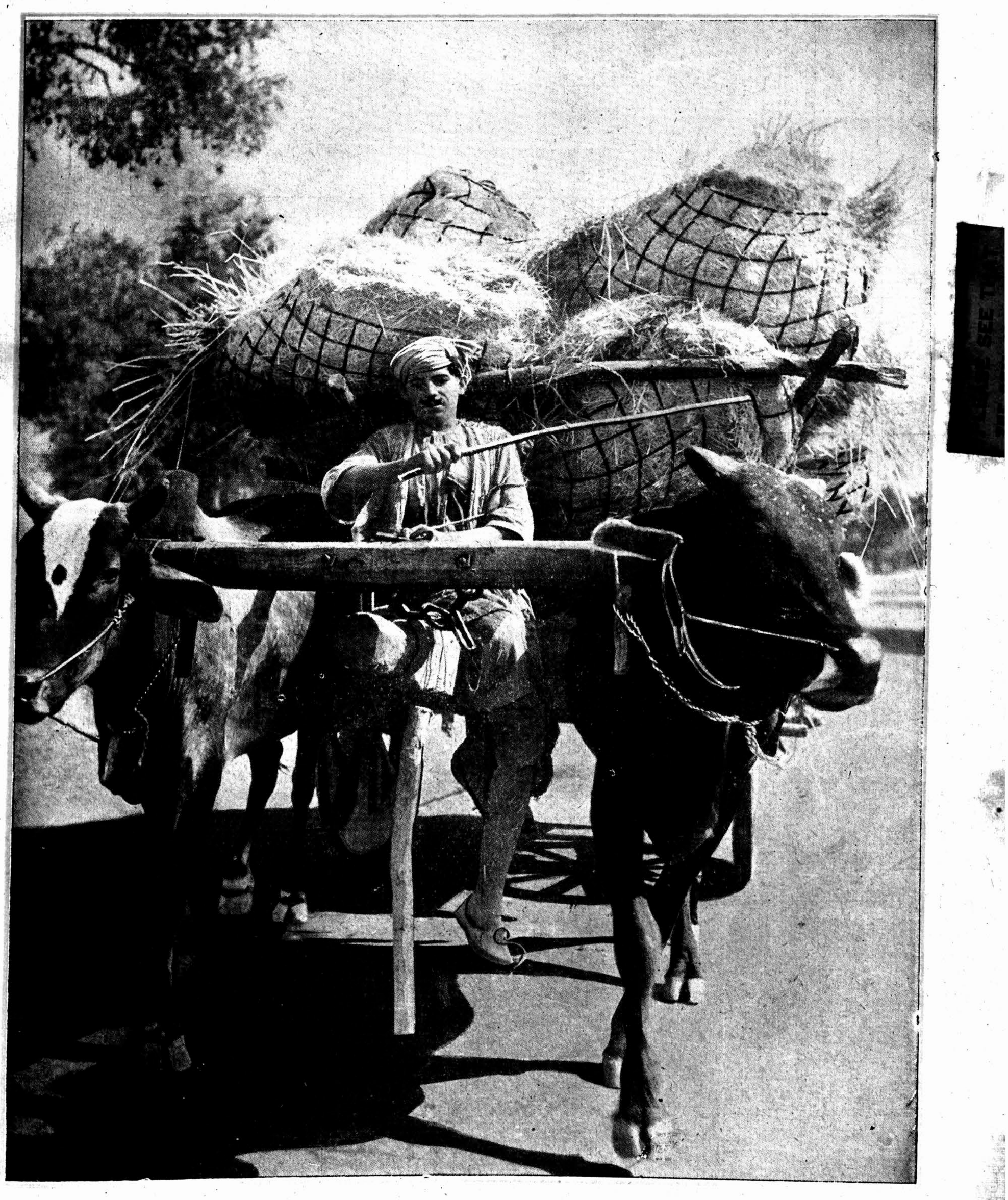
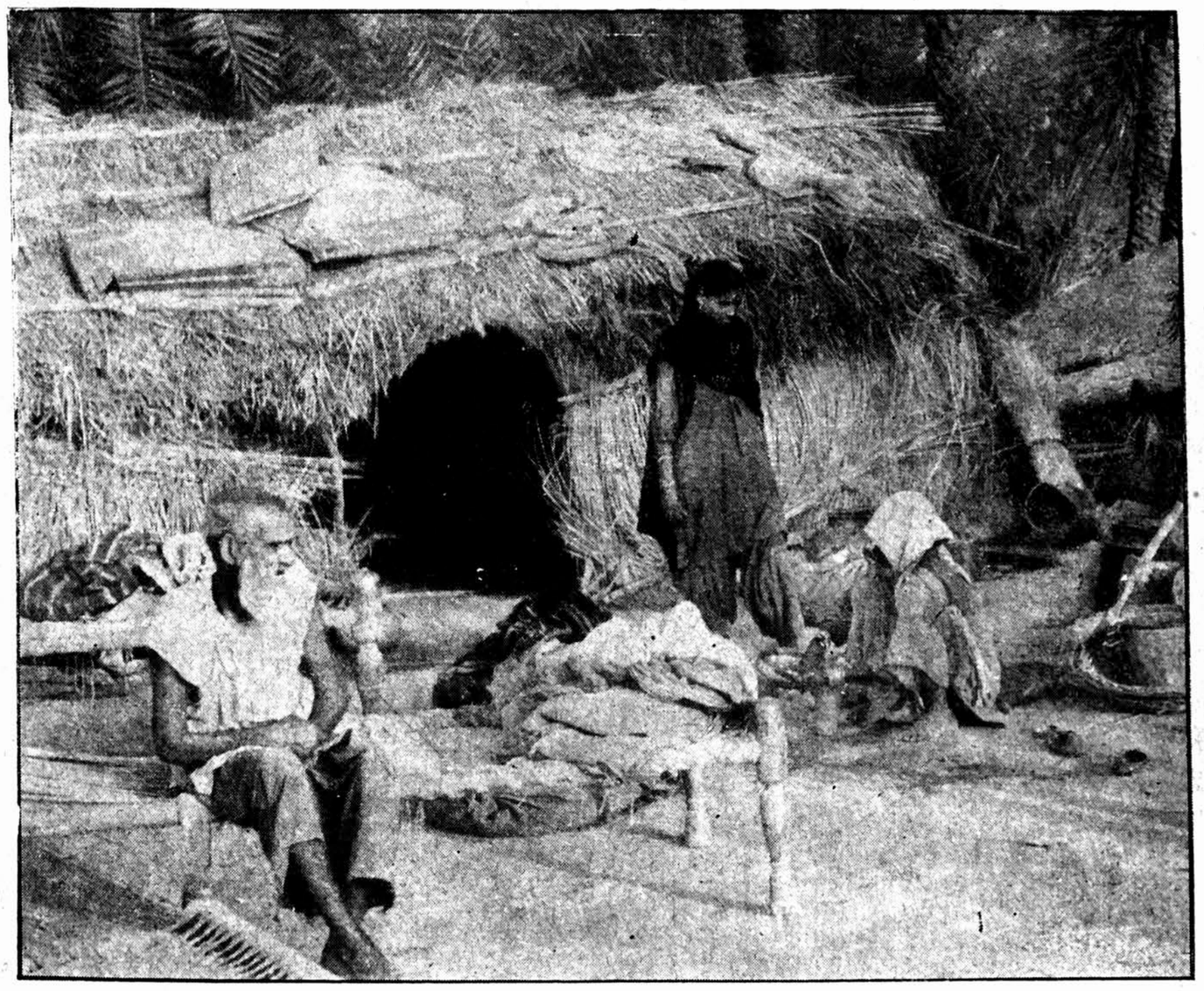
RURAL LIFE



—M. A. Rashid Beg

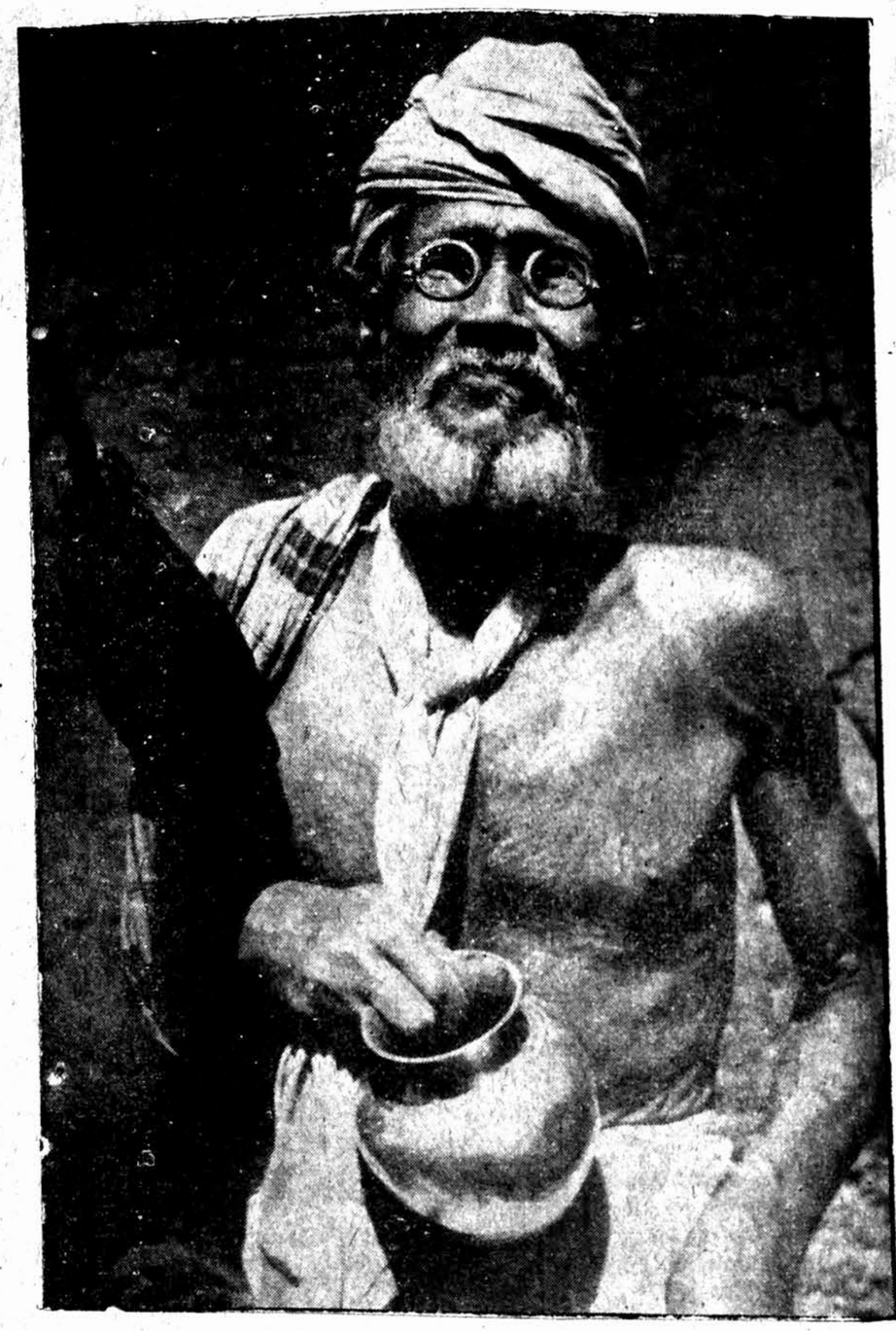


'PUNJAB VILLAGE LIFE'

(Photo by M. U. Beg.)

"YOUTH"

(Photo by D. Krishnarao.)



"OLD AGE"

(Photo by J. V. Bhat.)

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 8, 1939.

Hymen And Mars

BY N. JOG

OF all the topsy-turvy things we are witnessing in the world at present, perhaps the most topsy-turvy is the boom in the marriage market.

There has been a hectic rush towards the hymeneal altar or the registrar's office in all the European nations ever since the declaration of war. Even before the beginning of hostilities, when the crisis was gradually reaching its climax at the end of the last month, it was revealed that four times as many people as normally had announced their intention to marry shortly.

One Superintendent Registrar in London dealt single-handed with forty applications in twelve hours. Long queues waited at every registrar's office either to be married or to give notice of marriage. There were numerous applications for special licenses.

Since the war began, a number of extra registrars have been appointed to cope with the rush and many of the territorials have been given special leave for getting married and to enjoy a brief honeymoon, before the maw of Mars sweeps them away..

In France, the Minister of Justice has declared drastic relaxations of the marriage regulations. Now, under the new code, the French soldier has not to pay any license fees and in special cases he may get himself married by proxy.

Similar things must be happening in Germany, Poland, Russia and even in the neutral countries. For Europe is on conflagration and none knows when the fire will spread to his own quarter.

* * * *

Of all the mad things they are doing in the West, this surely is the maddest. What earthly good is it going to do to the newly-weds? For all they know, the wedding bells for many of them may only sound the funeral knell. For confetti and rice they will have only bombs and bullets. The main item of the bride's trousseau is, of course, the gas mask. And from the honeymoon the groom may be only stepping straight into the mortuary.

What a marriage!

Why then this urge to be united for a brief moment, perhaps, to be parted for ever? Does it not sound utterly irrational—this eleventh-hour tying of the nuptial knot?

It must be remembered in this connection that those very couples who are solemnising their marriages in such feverish haste at present must have been deferring their wedlock for months and years together. They persisted in their single blessedness in times of peace, when they might have wellenjoyed a happy family life. Now when the sound of doom is calling them and when before them lies a vista of mutilation and murder and desolation and death they are slipping on the rings.

What an irony! What a paradox! What commentary on our modern civilisation!

"Till Death do us part"!..... When death is standing at the door to receive the newly-weds!

* * * *

All those years since the last war, statesmen and sociologists in Europe have been deeply worried over the falling birthrate. France and England, Germany and Italy—all had the same tale to tell with minor variations. The post-war (or should they now be called pre-war?) young men and women just shunned matrimony. Even when they married, they avoided adding their quota to their nation's population.

A baby car was always preferred to a baby and mutual independence to either. The war may have failed in many of its political or ideological objectives, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it freed humanity from many of its taboos and inhibitions. For women especially the Great War proved the "Great Deliverer".

The disillusionment of young men, on the one hand, and the emancipation of young women, on the other, naturally led to the disintegration of the marriage system. The tendency was further accentuated by the economic aftermath of the war and the growing unemployment. The individual and not the family became the unit of society and it was a bitterly cynical individual at that.

Added to the release from mental inhibitions due to the war was the physical freedom gained by the new scientific discovery of contraceptives. The social effects of the birth-control technique were truly revolutionary. No wonder not only the Church but even the medical fraternity was bitterly opposed to the practice of birth control. It not only limited the family but also reduced the ratio of marriages. Indeed the marriage institution itself has undergone a subtle, though decisive change due to the rapidly spreading practice of birth-control methods.

Not even the war, which decimated millions of young men, had such a far-reaching and devastating effect on the population ratio of Europe as birth-control. Vital statistics in almost every European country began to show year after year an alarming drop in the birthrate and by the end of the thirties it became the foremost problem of Europe.

* * * *

Statesmen as well as Sociologists were deeply concerned over the widespread tendencies, first to postpone marriage as long as possible and second, to curtail severely the number of offspring. Viewed from the national point, the rapidly declining population jeopardised the future of a country and its people, while there were many Jeremiahs who foretold the end of the European race altogether, if the trend was not checked in time.

"Marry and multiply" thus soon became the slogan of many European countries. Especially the Dictators did their level best to increase the number of their people. The bigger the population they could command, the more onerous their claim for "Lebensraum" and the more pressing their need for a place in the sun.

It was Mussolini who first started the campaign for more babies in right earnest. Bachelorhood soon became all but a criminal offence. A bachelor was subjected to heavy taxation in Italy, while bonuses, subsidies and what not were freely offered to the progenitors of virile young Fascists.

The cue was taken by Germany and also by France, whose fall in the birthrate was assuming appalling proportions. In the former country women lost their newlywon freedom under the iron heel of Nazism. The main function of a woman, according to the Nazi pandits, was to produce children and yet more children. Birth control was declared to be a heinous crime and all good Nazis were enjoined to beget as many little Aryans as they could. France, too, while it could not follow the shock tactics of the totalitarian nations, did its utmost to stem its declining birthrate.

* * * *

Considering the Herculean efforts made, the response even in Italy and Germany was hardly reassuring. It was one thing to compel young men and women to marry: it was another to make them procreate. Even a dictator's power has its limits and there was no magic wand which could make a people multiply like mice or rabbits, though I have read sinister reports of certain goings-on in the new-fangled German Labour camps

Fathers and mothers required more than 'ipse dixits' however, to increase their families. Children under the present civilisation are nothing more than cannon fodder. How should a woman then like to have a baby at all? Better the frustration of childlessness than the mortal grief of a mother to find the fruit of her womb torn to shreds by a flying shrapnel.

The babies, which were born in the war to end war, have attained to manhood just in time to enter the new war. What a thought it is! What a certificate to modern civilisation! What prospect for humanity. Marry and multiply—to Kill!—That is what it all amounts to.

So long they were planning and postponing and procrastinating ....Peace was a time for deliberation and caution ... But the guns are going and now there is no time to think.

Let us seal the love that has been cherished in our hearts so long. Let us pledge our troth and challenge death itself to break it.

Till death do us part! Let us say it at least in parting everlasting. ....

The instinct that made young men and women lead a bachelor's or a spinster's life or, being married, to refrain from having children during the last two decades was sound after all .....The guns that are going all over Europe at present provide the most fitting reply to the question that has been on the lips of scientists and philosophers for a number of years.

* * * *

What a contradiction of and kink in human nature! Those very same guns are making our young men and women fly to the altar or to the marriage registry! They know they will have to part no sooner they are tied together.

So long they were planning and postponing and procrastinating.....Peace was a time for deliberation and caution.... But the guns are going and now there is no time to think. Let us act ere the guns go at us.

Let us seal the love that has been cherished in our hearts so long. Let us pledge our truth and challenge death itself to break it.

Till death do us part!—let us say it at least in parting everlasting....

Hymen has had his victory over Mars at last.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF — *BY JOSEPH ADDISON*

THE VISION OF MIRZA

(From "THE SPECTATOR," by Addison and Steele).

ADDISON'S first few sentences give the source of this phantasy. "When I was at Grand Cairo I picked up several oriental manuscripts, which I have still by me. Among others I met with one entitled. "The Visions of Mirza," which I have read over with great pleasure, I intend to give it to the public when I have no other entertainment for them; and shall begin with the first vision, which I have translated word for word, as follows:"

Here begins the story of a man named Mirza who had a strange vision on a day when he was devoting himself to religious contemplation. On the high hills overlooking Bagdad where he had prepared to spend the day in meditation, Mirza was surprised to see a man who seemed to appear from nowhere, a strange looking man he was, holding a flute in his hands. Without speaking any word, the stranger began to play so beautifully that Mirza's thoughts were lifted beyond himself. He thought of the greatness of life and the goodness of men. When the flute player had completed his song he turned toward Mirza and said.

"Come here. Now look," said he, pointing toward the east. "What do you see?"

Mirza replied that he saw a valley filled with a tide of water rolling through it.

"That is the vale of misery," said the seer, "and the tide is a part of eternity."

Then Mirza asked why the tide came out of a mist and disappeared again into a mist. He learned that he could see only that portion of eternity called time, that the rest of eternity is veiled.

The interpreter told the mortal to look again Doing so, Mirza said, "I see a bridge spanning a portion of the tide. It has three score and ten arches, with others that sag and fall to the number of a hundred"

The seer explained the bridge to be the span of human life, which is now seventy, occasionally a hundred, but he told how the arches numbered a thousand before the days of the Great Flood.

When Mirza studied the bridge carefully, new features came to light. People hurried along the bridge; but trap doors and pitfalls along the walkway let them drop from the bridge into the tide of eternity below. These pitfalls in the bridge were thick at both ends of the bridge and more sparsely scattered along the middle. Mirza saw men pushing each other through the pitfalls, others were charging with scimiters at fellow travellers, still others lifted and threw their fellowmen over the sides of the bridge. Mirza shuddered as he gazed.

The interpreter asked Mirza to see whether any strange thing appeared near the bridge. The mortal replied that birds of many kinds hovered over the men who journeyed along the way.

"These," said the genius, "are envy, avarice, superstition, despair, love, with the like cares and passions that infest human life."

At this point Mirza sighed so deeply that his friend asked him to cease thinking of man's miserable and difficult life and to look into the tide of waters which rolled steadily beneath the bridge. As he looked in this direction Mirza's face changed expression. His eyes lighted with the beauty of it; he seemed to wish to be there.

Mirza saw "a vast ocean planted with innumerable islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and interwoven with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them." He saw "persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, passing among the trees, lying down by the sides of fountains or resting on beds of flowers." He could "hear a confused harmony of singing birds, falling waters, human voices, and musical instruments."

At this point Mirza expressed the wish to be on these islands saying that he would like to have eagle's wings to fly to one of the spots of beauty and remain there. The flute-player said that no connection could be made with this life except through the doors of death that lie along the bridge of human life. He continued his explanation by stating that the number and beauty of the islands exceeds the power of human imagination to comprehend, saying, "These are the mansions of good men after death, who according to the degree and kinds of virtue in which they excelled, are distributed among these several islands, which abound with pleasure of different kinds and degrees, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those who are settled in them; every island is a paradise accommodated to its respective inhabitants....."

Mirza heard further words upon the worth of life and the rewards for man's constant striving. Then Mirza looked at the mist which shrouded the other end of the river of eternity. His eyes sought to penetrate the clouds that hovered over the waters on the side of eternity before human birth. Turning to his companion to request that the mist be cleared away, Mirza found himself standing alone on the hill top near the city of Bagdad.

Quickly he turned again to the spot where the Vision had been, and he saw only the familiar landscapes of the city and its mountains. Thus did Mirza for a time gaze upon an allegorical scene of man's life on earth and in eternity

JOSEPH ADDISON, ONE OF ENGLAND'S FIRST JOURNALISTS

Into a London of elaborate manners, of ornate furniture of expensive dress came a new source of entertainment and gossip in the early 1700's. It was the newspaper.

The first newspaper to attain sufficient permanency for fame and influence was "The Tatler," published by Richard Steel, assisted by Joseph Addison. The second was "The Spectator," published by Joseph Addison, assisted by Richard Steele. The titles of these publications indicate something of the purposes and styles of the two editors. Since both men wrote for both papers, it is sometimes difficult to determine which wrote specific papers.

Writing of his calling upon Addison for contributions to "The Tatler," Richard Steele compared himself to a ruler who called in a neighbour for aid and then found himself dependant upon him.

Each writer gathered his own news, much of it coming from the conversations each night at the famous London coffee houses. Notables in all fields of activity met there; the coffee houses resembled gentlemen's clubs.

"The Tatler" was published three times a week for four years, running from 1709 to 1711; "The Spectator" ran from 1711 to 1714.

Addison is noted for his gift of each and charm in writing. A political figure himself, he wrote of London political life; married to a titled lady, he wrote of manners and charm in social life; a reader and writer of wide scope, he included literary criticism in his field. Addison lived from 1672 until 1719.

East Meets West

Sadhu Vaswani Exchanges Thoughts With Dr. Stanley Jones

Dr. Stanley Jones, the distinguished Christian preacher who has recently returned from America and is at present touring in Sind, accompanied by Rev. Thompson, met Sri T. L. Vaswani, at the latter's residence on 28th September. They all sat together on the floor and Dr. Jones and Vaswaniji had a talk on the new trends of thought and life among young men.

Dr. Jones spoke of how America's young men were interesting themselves more and more in matters of religion. Many young men in India, he regretted, thought of but one thing,—'careerism'. They based their whole life on the question of chosing a suitable 'career' in life.

Youths' Changed Interest

In America too, Vaswaniji suggested the youths' interest in spiritual life had declined. The 'interest' which America's young men took in 'religion,' Vaswaniji added, was at best academic or intellectual. The sub-conscious in the youths of India still aspired to spiritual varieties. Young men had not yet surrendered the ancient heritage of the Hindu race in spite of the tremendous impact of the west. Yet in India, too, one had only to meet students of any University to know that many of them were interested in religion from the intellectual point of view. What was needed was not merely an intellectual interest but the aspiration to 'live' a truly spiritual life. Hence the value of 'ashramas' — culture centres — where students had to evoke the soul consciousness. But modern consciousness had moved from the theological to the scientific, from the speculative to the practical and the modern man would not take live interest in religion unless it was practically demonstrated to him that the 'kingdom of God' was a 'reality.' Therefore, he emphasised the value of group-work,—of building community centres which would give "occular demonstration" of the reality of religions.

Sri T. L. Vaswani (right) with Dr. Stanley Jones.

At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Jones offered a moving prayer in which he remembered St. Mira's High School. It may be mentioned that Dr. Jones visited St. Mira's High School and spoke to the students assembled in the sanctuary. Dr. Jones was impressed with the atmosphere, the ideals and the work of the school.

Before leaving Dr. Jones invited Vaswaniji to be his guest at his ashram in Lucknow and give a course of lectures on "The Gita and the New Testament."

"Now Jones Minor, take Canada. If you went there in the winter what would you expect to see on every hand?"
"Gloves, Sir."

LIFE AFTER DEATH

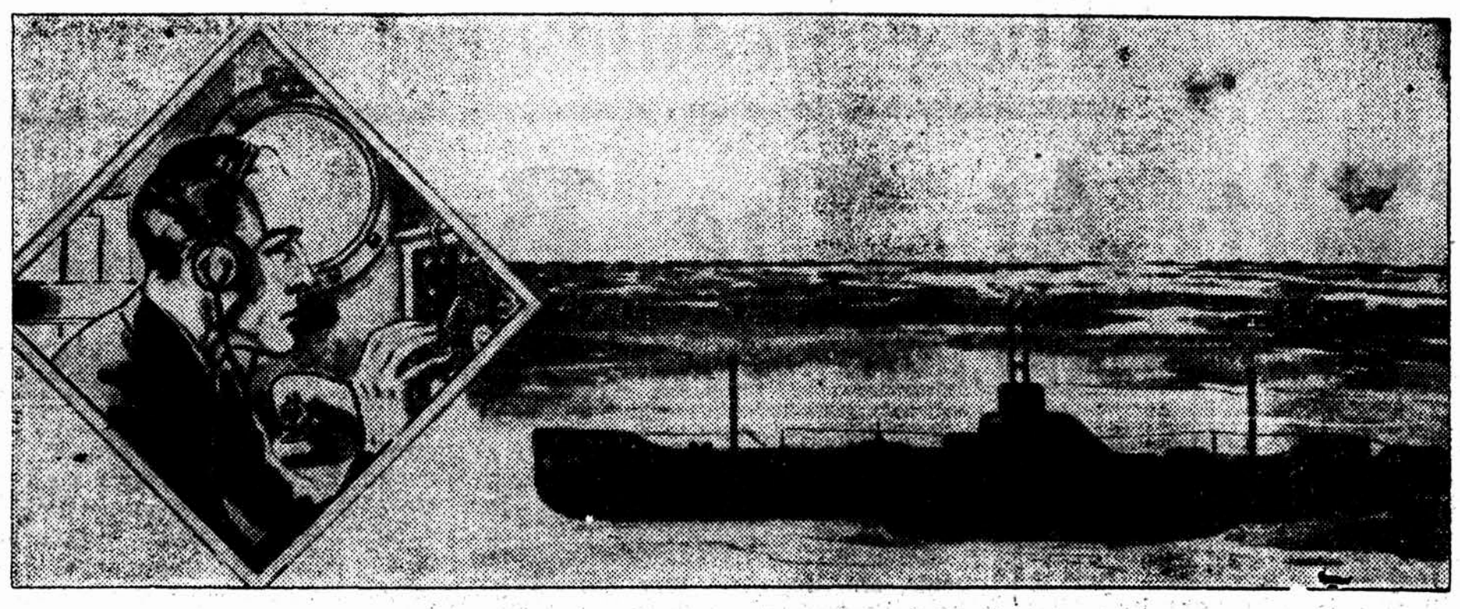
A human being dies when his heart stops beating, but there is still life in various parts of the body, and surgeons are able to graft organs from a newly deceased person on to a living patient. The following table shows how long various parts of the body "live" after death:—

Brain, 10 minutes; heart-muscles, 20 minutes; eyes, 30 minutes; ears, 1 hour; arm and leg muscles, 4 hours; blood corpuscles, 18 hours; bones, 3 days; and skin, 5 days.

Dwarf Dog

Smallest dogs in the world are Mexican. Fully grown they are the size of a rat, and fetch £50 apiece.

Whisper That Kills



Europe's Cleverest Brains Try To Grapple With The U-Boat Menace

(By CARL OLSSON)

IN the year 1917 a group of British and French scientists headed by a Professor Langevin were desperately grappling with the U-boat menace.

Submarines were getting into the Channel in spite of hydrophones and other listening devices. These relied on picking up the "note" from the U-boats' engines and propellers.

But the commanders knew that they were being hunted by listening ears on the surface; so they ran their engines only for a few minutes at wide intervals, thus progressing by slow momentum along guarded stretches of the sea-bed.

Often they were content to travel only a mile or two in a whole day. And the hydrophones which required time to get bearing on a suspected "note" were rendered almost useless.

The Admiralty asked for something better than hydrophones, and so Langevin and his colleagues got to work on the problem. How they answered it, can be simply stated.

The problem, they said, is like that of picking out, say, a Zeppelin hidden in the darkness of the night sky. A U-boat is hidden in the darkness of the water.

How do you find a Zeppelin? You send out a light beam and "see" it by the light reflected back. But light cannot be sent far as a beam through water. What can? Sounds can. But what sounds?

Experiments showed that only those sounds which lay far above the range of human audibility were suitable for the purpose. These could be concentrated in a narrow beam like light and would be reflected back like light from an object they encountered.

The sound range decided upon was about 40,000 cycles a second. Incidentally, the top note on a piano is about 4,000 and the limit of the human ear is about 10,000 cycles.

Silent Beam made audible

When generating these high sounds they used a specially ground quartz crystal which vibrated at these frequencies when an electric current was passed through it. To get power and intensity, huge voltages of two thousand to three thousand were used. The machine was sunk below low water mark and the direction of the sound beam could be altered. It could be swung about like a searchlight beam.

The "silent sound" beam was made audible to the operator on shore by "heterodyning" it with another sound apparatus so that the "beat note" was audible. He sat with earphones on, listening to a regular "peep-peep" note as the beam swung about.

If the note suddenly deepened in tone that meant that the roving beam had encountered a hidden object—was being reflected back to the shore detector. The rest was merely getting bearings, and ordering the trawlers and "sub. catchers" to investigate.

This ingenious machine—the "echo apparatus" as it was called, born out of war, has produced the most spectacular branch of science—"ultra-sonics."

First hint that there might be further possibilities in these "super-sound" vibrations came when Langevin and his co-workers were told that fish were being killed in great numbers within range of the beam.

Samples of sea water taken near the generators showed that microscopic forms of sea life were also destroyed. Examination showed that their bodies were shattered, as if they had been shaken to pieces or had exploded from within

This was sensational news. So sound could kill. The end of the war came with almost every major University starting on research work on the behaviour and effects of ultra-sounds.

First results came from two American scientists, Ward and Loomis, who made a small laboratory generator capable of developing 250,000 cycles a second. Sunk at the bottom of a bath of heavy transformer oil they found that the sound waves then raised the surface of the oil in a mound.

A glass rod plunged into this "sonic mound" made a painful and slow-healing burn on the fingers of the man who held it. Friction was the cause—from that silent vibration at a quarter million times a second.

They pushed test-tubes containing various substances into the "mound." Oil and water mixed—turned into a thick emulsion. Quicksilver and water became a black solution. That sound vibration again.....smashing up the substances into infinitely fine particles which would mix like a cloud.

Bacteria, blood corpuscles, infusoria and other small organisms were killed, shattered.

Further Progress Made

The work went on. Another and more convenient way of producing sounds of high intensity was developed and called "magnetostriction"—a nickel tube sealed at one end and placed in a powerful electric field would also emit sounds of great purity and intensity.

Russia and Germany have been subjecting crop seeds to ultra-sonic vibrations. It is an interesting thing that both these countries have apparently "closed down" in their scientific papers on the subject. Have the discoveries been too important to share with the outside world?

The last paper appeared over eight months ago in Doklady, the official publication of the Soviet Academy of Science. It spoke of some extraordinary experiments at the great agriculture laboratories at Kiev.

There, seed potatoes and peas subjected to short ultra-sonic exposures of a certain frequency gave crop increases of more than thirty per cent., above normal. Oats and some other cereals were up twenty-five per cent. Plants flowered earlier and were thicker and hardier than untreated plants.

Many more applications...Some medical schools thought the shattering effect of ultra-sound waves is used to break down body growths and adhesions in patients having badly healed fractures.

A great American electrical firm is selling magnetostriction generators to dairy firms for "pasteurizing" milk. The apparatus literally "screams" through vats of milk and the germs are killed in a few minutes. It is said to be infinitely speedier and more economical than the usual pasteurization methods by heat and pressure.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, they have been subjecting vaccines to ultra-sound in an effort to obtain a vaccine which will remain potent under all circumstances. In other quarters the audacious idea is being pursued that the shattering effect of the ultra-sonic beam may be used for "defatting" organisms like the tubercle bacillus.

Doctors have found out that some germs acquire an "overcoat" of fat and other protective substances which defeat the antiseptic. They hope that the ultra-sonic beam will shake the overcoat off them and let the antiseptic get to work.

Arising from the discovery that a "particulate cloud" like cigarette smoke instantly clears in the beam, comes the hope that a weapon may be found in ultra-sonics to beat fog. Fog is a "particulate cloud." It costs us eighty million pounds a year.

The Echo Sounder

The most potent and practical application of all, however, is a direct descendant of that submarine detector invented during the War. They call it the "echo sounder"; it uses the strange properties of ultra-sonics to save life, not to destroy it.

The development of echo sounders is primarily due to two British firms, the Marconi Company and Henry Hughes and Son, the world-known firm of nautical apparatus manufacturers. Behind their technical resources and constantly assisting them with improvements and suggestions are the research staffs of the British Admiralty.

Although the methods used for producing the ultra-sonic beam is different in these two types of apparatus—the Marconi uses the quartz crystal device, the Hughes adopts the "magnetostriction" effect mention above—the principle of application remains the same.

A transmitter in the ship's hull sends down a continuous ultra-sonic impulse to the sea bottom. These "flashes of sound," sent out at anything from ninety to three hundred and fifty times a minute, are reflected back to a receiver which passes them on to a recorder in the ship's chart-room. This recorder works out the depth from the time taken for the "echo" to travel to the bottom and back, and shows the result instantaneously.

The Hughes "echo sounder," for instance, displays the result on a continuous roll of chemicalized paper sealed off in fathoms and minutes. The picture it shows is, in effect, a complete profile of the sea-bottom below the ship.

Obviously such a continuous record is a tremendous aid to safety in navigation, especially near dangerous estuaries, near the land, and in fog. Your old-fashioned leadsman took two minutes to get a "sounding" with his lead and line in any distance over five fathoms and some of the best mechanical sounders take fifteen minutes to register depths of thirty fathoms.

As these methods could give little idea of sudden changes in depth, the ship had to slow up. As far as knowledge of the sea-bottom shape was concerned the sailor was in the position of a blind man picking his way with a stick. But with an echo sounder working, the captain can have a picture of every foot of the sea bottom over which he is travelling, and have instant warning of any sudden change.

Log Of Benjamin Franklin

Here is an actual extract from the log of the M. S. Benjamin Farnklin, an ocean-going vessel which left Seattle last year on a journey along the Pacific Coast. In this ship captain's terse narrative you can read the advantages of these "echo sounders" better than pages of technical description.

"At 20.19 left Seattle, steering according to pilot's advice. Clear fine weather. At 22.03 a sudden, very heavy fog set in as we were abreast of Apple Cove, 8-10ths of a mile off. Started echo sounder at 22.07."

Half an hour later the captain states that he heard a shore beacon abreast of him and near—in a position where no beacon should have been. He goes on:

"Echo giving correct depth all the time, altered course to W.N.W At 22.58 altered course to N.W. by W. Ship's foghorn going all the time. 23.14 altered course to N.W. by W. Expected to hear Bush Point.....The Echo starting to give less depth. I stood by the Echo shouting out depth to pilot every few seconds as the Echo was climbing.

"23.20 ordered slow speed and the next minute 'Stop' as it was now climbing rapidly. We should have had about 60/70 fathoms (According to the estimated position of the ship) but the Echo indicated only 25 fathoms. The pilot had a notion we were close to Bush Point and accordingly gave orders to hard port helm which was carried out.

"23.22 I ordered full speed astern both engines, as the Echo was still climbing. 23.25 we heard the first echo of our foghorn, but on the port side. We were very close to Nodule Point.

"23.26 the ship started to come

(Continued On Page 31)

"These Meddlesome Attorneys"

'Wit At The Bar And Bench'

DARLING CAME OFF SECOND-BEST

THE late Lord Darling was renowned as being one of the wittiest Judges on the Bench. There were times, however, when his wit reacted against him. During the libel action brought by Miss Maud Allan. the dancer, against Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., Darling was in great form. But the more he gibed at Billing, says Mr. Edward Bell in "These Meddlesome Attorneys" (Secker, 12s. 6d.), the more sympathetic the jury became:—

After one of Darling's jokes, which raised sagging laughter from the curious crowd, Billing inquired, very pertly one must admit: "May we laugh at your jokes, my lord?'

"No, you may not," snapped Darling, who took up his pencil with a chagrin-like clutch.

His Fellow-Citizens

More trouble broke out when Billing, in his final speech to the jury, addressed them as "Fellow-citizens." "I won't have you saying that," snapped the Judge. "'Very well," answered Billing. And he began afresh: "Gentlemen of the jury, you are my fellow-citizens. . . ."

During his long address to the jury, Billing kept his monocle in his eye:—

Darling couldn't contain himself; he writhed in his chair, jerked his head from side to side, until at last Billing, thinking the judge must be in pain, paused and said: "Is your lordship indisposed?"

"Yes, I am," said Darling, "at your irrelevancies."

Although he summed up against Billing, the jury acquitted him. He asked for costs, but Darling merely said, "You are discharged," and hastily left the Court.

Lord Carson used to say of Darling that if he only stopped joking he would make a good judge. But he continued, says Mr. Bell, to be a judicial humorist. A typical example of his wit came out in a case in which a witness in his evidence stated that he had gone to the "Elephant" to make a telephone call. "A trunk call. I suppose," said Darling.

Carson's Thee Questions

Carson himself had a ready tongue. The following has been accredited to Lord Reading, but Mr. Bell says Carson was the originator. "Do you drink?" he asked a witness. "That's my business" was the reply. "Any other?" said Carson.

When he was a comparatively young man, Mr. Norman Birkett appeared for Lord Gladstone in a libel action brought against a man who had defamed the memory of W. E. Gladstone. Carson was in Court, and said that Mr. Birkett's cross-examination of the defendant was too long:—

He would have asked the defendant three questions only:—

"Have ye a mother?" (Yes.)

"Do ye love her?" (Yes.)

"Would ye have said the same things about your mother that ye said about Mr. Gladstone?"

He Was An Orphan, Too

Lord Esher, a former Master of the Rolls, had a pet aversion—the litigant in person. On one occasion a lay lawyer said, in support of his plea for leniency, "I am an orphan." "Get on," said Lord Esher, "so am I."

A famous Victorian litigant in person, Mrs Georgina Weldon, once appeared before Esher. During one of her many interlocutory appeals, she began: "Weepingly I make oath and say——".

Esher looked up and said: "I don't believe it."

Mrs. Weldon asked: "Oh, my lord, not my solemn oath?"

"No. no," said Esher, "the tears. I don't see them."

"Ah," said the lady, "but I feel them," and wept.

Esher waited for a time and then told her to read without tears.

The Judge Went To Sleep

Another distinguished Judge, Lewis Cave, had a pet phrase: "Oh, that won't do, you know." At the end of his career, says Mr. Bell, Cave was still very effective in the morning, but after lunch he was apt to go to sleep, "sometimes outspokenly":—

Tumblers were tinkled, books closed loudly and even the Associate ostentatiously arranging his lordship's papers hardly brought him to his waking senses, but he was always able to say: "Mr. So-and-so, it won't do, but go on," when slumber again ensued. Counsel knew his habits and reserved their substantial arguments for his wakeful moments the next morning

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, of the City of London Court, hated long cases and always tried to curb all flows of oratory. His own summing-up was often short and to the point. In one case the advocate ended by telling the jury that it was for them to solve the riddle:—

Kerr turned to the jury and in his rough, broad Scotch said to them: "Salve the reedle." That was his entire summing-up.

The Plaintiff's Business

Martin O'Connor, an Irish barrister, was inclined to make flowery speeches. During one of his final perorations he told the jury:

"I can paint the lily, I can gild refined gold, but the plaintiff's requires no touch of adornment." The foreman of the jury, who was deafish, turned to his neighbour in the jury-box; "What did he say?"

"He says the plaintiff is in the paint and gilding line."

"I thought he was a baker," said the foreman.

A barrister famous for his loud voice was Alfred Cock, Q.C. On one occasion at the Old Bailey, Mr. Chambers, the Recorder, could hear Cock in an adjoining Court. "What is that noise?" he asked:—

A. A. Purcell who was addressing the Court, replied: "My lord, it sounds like a crow"

"Oh yes," said the judge, "I know but he is rather late isn't he?"

Hawkins And The Chickens

Cock and Sir Henry Hawkins disliked each other intensely. Hawkins once said: "Mr. Cock, I do not like the way you look at me." Cock replied "that he looked when he liked, where he liked, and how he liked"—which did not improve their relations!

Hawkins, according to Sir Edward Clarke, was a perverse Judge. Mr. Bell recalls a case in which a woman fell down an open trap-door in a Town Hall. Her husband, as plaintiff, had to prove her services—"she used to feed his chickens as well as his children."

I still recollect Hawkins imitating counsel and ejaculating aloud: "Chickens!" as he ostentatiously wrote down the word. He stunned the claim with "chickens" and the unfortunate husband was, some thought wrongfully, denied justice.

Swallow The Shovel!

Two barristers named Willis and Waddy, usually good friends, once opposed each other in the Mayor's Court. For some reason, we are told, a shovel which was exhibited to the jury was much in evidence:—

Waddy was cross-examining and flourishing the shovel, when Willis interrupted by exclaiming: "I cannot put a witness in the box without my friend thrusts his shovel into his mouth."

Waddy was nettled and shut up Willis by answering: "Well, you can swallow it."

The jury laughed, and if I recollect, they disagreed so both of them seemed to triumph.

Mr. Bell has not written an autobiography, but is content to give his impressions of the legal personalities he has come across in his long life as a solicitor. The result is a book that should interest a wide circle of readers, for one does not need to be in the legal profession to enjoy his many excellent stories.—"John O'London's Weekly."

WHY DO WE DREAM?

Some Remarkable Hallucinations And Events

Mr. R. L. Megroz is to be congratulated upon producing a work on dreams which is quite unlike any hitherto published. I possess some hundreds of books dealing with dreams and dream-states, precognitive dreams, telepathic dreams, neuropathic nightmares, and the class of dream which Churchill dubbed "children of night, of indigestion bred." In "The Dream World" (Bodley Head. 10s. 6d.), Mr. Megroz has managed to epitomize them all into one volume—a complete library of the subject in itself; and all that the layman need ever know about dreams and dreaming is recorded in non-technical language. He has approached his task from every angle—historical, psychological, anthropological and, it must be admitted, the comical, writes Harry Price in "John O'London's Weekly."

In the last-named category can be placed Pliny the Younger's account of how two youths belonging to his household dreamt that their hair was being cut. The nocturnal barbers were distinctly "seen" plying their scissors, and when the lads awoke, their shorn locks were found scattered round the bed. This rather impressed Pliny, though, of course, the whole affair may have been nothing more than a practical joke.

"Paucity Of Underlinen"

Other comical instances cited by Mr. Megroz include the familiar dream-state of nudity or semi-nudity, in which the sleeper, finding himself among normally-dressed people, makes frantic efforts to hide his nakedness and escape from the embarrassment of his unusual situation. Thomas Hardy was subject to a recurring dream of this nature. He related its details to Miss Violet Hunt, who records it in "The Flurried Years": "I am pursued, and I am rising like an angel up into heaven, out of the hands of my earthly pursuers," said Hardy. "I am agitated and hampered, as I suppose an angel would not be, by —a paucity of underlinen." It appears that this type of dream may be caused by too few bedclothes, so that an extra blanket may mean all the difference between "sleep and a forgetting" and sailing the skies in a singlet.

The Bashful Dancer

The ancients believed in dreams to a much greater extent than we moderns do, and some of the clever ones made money by interpreting the troubled nights of their more credulous clients. Alexander the Paphlagonian, that good-looking rascal so ably exposed by Lucian, made a vast fortune in his native town of Abonouteichos by revealing—through the snake-god Glycon-Asclepius—the inner meaning of dreams, the reading of sealed messages. and the selling of oracles.

The Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Jews, and Mohammedans all had their codes for interpreting dreams, and Mr. Megroz cites a number of interesting examples, one of which, recorded by Tippu Sultan, relates to a dream by Nushirwan, a king of the Sasanian dynasty. He dreamt that while he was drinking from a golden goblet a black hog put his snout in the cup and attempted to drink, too When he awoke the king consulted his wazir, who was also the court dream-interpreter. Nushirwan was told that this unpleasant dream undoubtedly meant that his favourite had a secret lover in the shape of a black slave, and the wazir suggested that the entire harem should be ordered to dance naked infront of the King This was accordingly arranged, and it was noticed that one of the dancers showed some hesitation in obeying the order and was being shielded by those in front. It needed little investigation to prove that the bashful dancer was none other than a Hindu male slave—the "black hog" of the dream, the golden goblet symbolizing the king's favourite.

The Romans were great dream-

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Czechs Under Nazi Heel

National Life Suffers Cultural Set-Back

(Mr. Stanton L. Catlin, the writer of the following article, appearing in "The New York Times", has spent much time in Prague. He was there when the Sudeten crisis occurred and, since leaving Czechoslovakia, has followed closely the cultural and political developments. In this article he comments both on conditions during the six months following occupation of the Sudeten provinces and on the situation as abruptly altered on March 15 last. Mr. Catlin was recently named the first holder of the newly established Fogg Museum Fellowship in Modern Art at Harvard.)

THE post-Munich history of the arts in Prague bears a grim character. It represents the complete subjugation of the robust creative expression of a free and gifted people bfeore relentless terror and intolerance and comprises a summary chapter of the cultural devastation that inevitably follows in the wake of fascism.

A year ago it would not have been overzealous to say that the vitality of the creative life gave Prague title to recognition as one of the leading centres of modern art in Europe.

Outside of Paris, the broad freedom of its art activities, its avid upto-dateness in welcoming all contemporary ideas and moyements, its extensive and often brilliant production in architecture, the applied arts, painting, sculpture, music, drama and literature, the keen spirit of investigation and controversy which pervaded its intellectual life, its alive art societies, Umelecka beseda and Manes, and perhaps above all the wide social participation in the life of the arts in the country, made Prague almost unique among the Continental cities that had still survived the levelling cultural contrabands of fascism.

Almost all public evidence of this stimulating environment has now disappeared. In the twilight of mock-independence that followed Munich, all non-national tendencies in art—in particular those that had been influenced by German Expressionism and the various movements of Paris in the last half century—were officially discouraged. The new Prime Minister, Beran, declared:

"We must put an end to the modern scribble and smear artists and the jazz cries of modern art. We must return to our own Czech art and keep away from non-national tendencies."

A number of prominent and forward-looking State art and museum officials were relieved of their positions, primarily because of modern tendencies. The most noticeable among these was the director of the State Gallery of Old Art in Prague, a man of unusual sensibilities, a careful and learned scholar who had made extensive contributions to the criticism of Continental art of all periods. He owned one of the most formidable collections of cubist painting in Europe, and of his book on cubism, "Kubismus," Picasso himself commented, "probably the best." He was widely respected in Prague and his capacities as a scholar and museum director could hardly have been called into question. He was dismissed, in accordance with the new official policy, because in one of the phases of his interest and work he was "too modern."

Czech caricature, one of the most brilliant art-caricature schools in Europe, received one of the most crippling blows of all. Requiring the newspaper for its support and public outlet and the opportunity for immediate and unhampered interpretation of events, it found all the doors closed by the new censorship. The drawings and montages of Pelc and Hoffmeister, which both excited and delighted a large audience in and outside of the country, no longer appeared.

Hartfield and Kokoschka, both of them closely identified with Prague in recent years, left the country.

The noteworthy modern French collection in the Moderni Galerie, which was assembled and documented to show the development of French painting from Delacroix through Picasso and Braque, was left undisturbed and remained one of the highlights of the city's attractions.

Music Starved

In music, a field once rich with a wide variety of international concerts was reduced to abject poverty. No European or American artist of major standing visited the country in the entire six months after Munich, with the exception of Frederick Lamond. The Czech Philharmonic—purged of Jews as all other State-sponsored organizations, under outside pressure—was left alone. Still excellent, it played regular programmes of purely Czech music directed by native conductors.

The Osvobozene Divadlo (Freed Theatre), the home of the political comedians, Voscowez and Werich, was closed because of the anti-fascist nature of their brilliant musical shows. Voscowetz and Werich are now continuing their work in America.

The avant-garde theatre of E. F. Burian, "D 39", whose experiments in modern stage production had carried its name throughout the Continent, was restricted to conventional folklore plays.

After much official debate, the Stavovske State Theatre was allowed to revive the late Karel Capek's super-machine-age play, "R. U. R." This would probably not have been permitted if it had not been for the author's tragic death last December—a death of heartbreak following the fatal September blow to his beloved country.

But if in all cultural matters during the immediate post-Munich period the official attitude toward "foreign influences" and the freedom of individual artists to express themselves as they chose was one of sharp retrenchment, the new emphasis on "national values" was hopefully accepted by the majority of artists and intellectuals as a means of undermining and eventually overthrowing the encroaching oppression.

They saw in this new official policy a means of maintaining the cultural unity and integrity of the Czech people; of keeping alive the memory of their lost independence, of Masaryk, Hus, the spirit of the nineteenth-century risorgimento, and the revolution of 1918.

Systematic Onslaught On Culture

New editions of the medieval Czech classics were published quietly. The works of the nineteenth-century patriots gradually found their place in the windows of all bookstores. By February the sale of the writings of Masaryk had quadrupled. Numerous small exhibitions of quiet, realistic pictures depicting the Czech social scene revealed the quickness with which many artists dedicated themselves to what they felt was the new task.

One saw increasing numbers of reproductions and newspaper notices of such nineteenth-century Czech painters as Ales and Manes, painters of the romantic revival. A number of the leading artists continued their independent tendencies, following the influence of Munich and the Paris schools under cover.

No one returning to Prague last Winter who had means of contact with these developments could have failed to remark the quickness of the individual Czech's inner recovery after the shattering emotional impact of the Munich capitulation. He had regained his spiritual footing and his sense of direction under the new circumstances to such an extent as to deepen the greatest conviction of the profound personal significance to him of his country's democratic tradition and the necessity of recovering it.

Then, on the morning of March 15, the anniversary of the Austrian Anschluss, six months after the occupation of the Sudeten provinces, without official warning and, in some instances, without the officials' knowledge themselves, the Reichswehr troops appeared in the streets of Prague.

What has happened since then has been the attempted systematic destruction of everything that had represented Czech culture, Czech independence Czech unity and the

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MY CONCEPTION OF GOD

"I Have Not Seen Him: But I Know Him"

(BY ANGELO MOSES.)

I know that there is a God because I have an innate conviction that He exists. No matter how my intellect tries to produce reasons proving He is not, or how my desires long to believe that there is no God, yet that "still, small voice" comes to me again and again—yes, I know that at least for me there is a God.

But there are some men who don't believe in God. There are men not considered fools who tell us that the solar system evolved from its nebulous state by chance, that in some mysterious way it came—that there was really no higher intelligence at work on it. They offer us the anomaly of design without a designer, of creation without a Creator, of effect without cause, and to escape from this dilemma ask—if God be considered the "first great Cause", account for Him who made God? Now such a question contradicts itself, for it is evident no cause could make the first cause, or the first cause would become the second cause also, which is a mathematical impossibility.

First Cause

Every thoughtful person believes in a series of causes and effects in nature, each effect becoming the cause of some other effect. Now, the acceptance of this as fact logically compels one to admit that there must be a beginning to any series, that is, there could never have been a first effect if there had not been a first Cause. This first Cause to me is Deity, and because I cannot tell where the First Cause came from is not a satisfactory reason for denying that He exists, else I might as well deny the existence of the millionth effect which, for the sake of argument, might happen to be this world. It is clear to me that if I admit one cause as ever having existed, I am bound eventually by induction to arrive at the First Cause.

We know how electricity manifests itself, and have discovered many of the laws that govern it, but really define electricity, the greatest scientist cannot; then why do we believe it exists? Because we see the manifestation of its existence in our houses and in our streets every day. Though I do not know where God came from, I must believe in Him, because I see the manifestations of Him everywhere around me.

"As to some things we may be in doubt", says Dr. Lewis Fiske, "As to God there can be no uncertainty. He is the Infinite, the Absolute, the Unconditioned, the Eternal, the First Cause. He is not unknowable, yet He is the incomprehensible. We find

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AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Good Health By Subscription

American Medicoes Set Example Worthy Of Being Copied By Their Indian Confreres

(By R. K. Dalal, B. Com., F. S. A. A., R. A.)

ELEVEN years ago, a prosperous Los Angeles Surgeon laid aside his instruments and closed his office, believing that after two strenuous decades he was finished with practice of medicine.

Shortly after he retired, he was talking with a neighbour who worked for the Bureau of Water and Power.

"Why can't you doctors provide a complete service at a price the average man can afford" demanded his neighbour. "We can," replied the Surgeon. "But people wouldn't want it." "I know plenty that want it. How much would it cost." The Doctor thought that for dols. 1.50 per person per month he could provide a group of refular patients with every care, consultations, home-calls, operations, hospital beds, medicines.

Within a month the neighbour was back with the signatures of 500 fellow employees who were ready to subscribe for service. So the Surgeon Dr. Loos, abandoning his intention of retirement, joined in partnership with another doctor, Dr. Ross, employed a nurse, opened a new office as the Ross-Loos Medical Group.

6,77,313 Cases Handled Last Year

Last year the Group handled 6,77,313 cases, performed over 2,600 operations. Experience proved that dols. 1.50 per month per subscriber was too little to cover all costs. The fee, after the first year, was increased to dols. 2.50 and this has provided adequately for Staff salaries, office overhead, medical and hospital supplies The clientele has increased so steadily that the Group maintains 10 clinics in Los Angeles suburbs in addition to the four-storey main building. The original staff of two has grown to 65 full-time physicians and surgeons. This organisation has been studied by delegation from two score cities, some of them abroad. It appears to be the answer not only to the average citizen's prayer for adequate and inexpensive medical care, but also to the average doctor's prayer for an adequate and dependable income.

Every doctor on Ross-Loos staff draws a salary irrespective of the number of patients he serves. The lowest salary paid is dols 3,600 a year, the highest dols. 12,000. The average income of all California doctors is dols. 3,577 and out of this must be paid office overhead Furthermore, the Group has shown a profit annually for the past 10 years and 60 per cent. of this has been divided among the staff as an annual bonus Owned originally by Doctors Ross and Loos, the Group's practice and facilities now belong to 18 senior doctors, each of whom must sell his interest to a younger staff man upon retirement. Finally the institute's doctors work 44 hours a week, and no more. Night calls are handled by a specially assigned group. Each doctor has two weeks' vacation with pay, and the senior partners have three months off each year for rest and research.

How The Subscribers Benefit

Any of the 20,300 regular subscribers can call for doctor's service as many times per month as he wishes. He can see the doctors of his own choice by making a definite appointment. Patients who just drop in have to take the doctor whose time is free. The subscriber is entitled to any operation needed to put him in good health and there is no charge at the Queen of the Angeles' Hospital, where the group uses two entire floors and the necessary operating rooms, unless the patient requires more than three months stay at the Hospital in any one year. After that, the bed or room is charged at cost.

If the subscriber's wife or child or any other dependent needs medical care, the procedure is similar. But dependents pay 50 cents for each office consultation, dol. 1 for each home-call. A minor operation at the clinic costs a dependent dols. 12.50 for everything—surgery, hospital bed, nurse, medicine. A major operation costs dols. 25. Obstetric cases cost dols. 20, including prenatal care, delivery, postnatal care of the mother and baby. Other services are similarly priced. The dependents cared for by the Group outnumber the subscribers about two to one.

Will Indian Doctors Follow Suit?

"There is no reason why such a system cannot function 'everywhere' to give the average family more medical service for less money and the average doctor more money for fewer hours of work," says Dr. Ross. "And this is the greatest preventive medicine there is," he adds "if you are going to catch disease before it's serious, you've got to make it easy for people to call the doctor."

Will our Indian doctors take up this idea and provide an institution the membership to which would entitle the average middle-class family with adequate medical facilities and attendance at a cost within his normal means. Such an organisation would meet one of the crying needs of our country. Will the Congress-minded doctors take up this excellent idea and work out the details according to the Indian conditions and requirements? It will relieve so much sufferings in the middle class—the class which is most neglected.

Co-operation In Villages In Denmark

The Basis Of Danish Prosperity

By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Co-operation in Denmark began to take a decisive shape in the middle of the 19th century. It was the rapid opening of the foreign markets together with the new liberties, the smaller peasantry were able to win through new agricultural laws, that converted the feudal tenents into free holders.

We have already seen how the small Danish farmers were forced to the wall by the competition from America, the Argentine and Siberia in the grain market and how they changed over to dairy-farming which proved more profitable than the raw materials had been. A community of small holders works in close unit. And the Danish instinct for social and economic equality seems to be almost a physical factory which is part of their land. Absolute dependence on the foreign market meant a steadiness of supply and uniformity of quality. This in turn meant only two alternatives: Co-operation or placing themselves at the mercy of some big commercial concern. They chose the former, avoiding very wisely the exploitation by big business and eliminating the middleman's share.

At this stage, the folk high schools came on the scene and supplied the farmers the required knowledge, guidance and help so that this movement could develop independently without Government control. Moreover, these schools enthused into the farmers the spirit of fellowship which is the bases of co-operation, for here success and failure have to be shared unlike capitalistic competition where one man's loss is another man's gain.

Democratic Character

Co-operation in Denmark has had a particularly free and democratic character, for the farmer has been taught to improve his knowledge so that he can equip himself to be an efficient member of a co-operative body.

The earliest institutions to be formed were the co-operative dairies. The farmers were quick to see its advantage and co-operation began to make very rapid strides. Between 1887-88 we find no less than 350 such dairies established. All the members own the dairy in common, the capital for the building and equipment obtained through a co-operative loan based on the security of the real property of the members who were jointly responsible. Any surplus is to be divided according to the quantity of the milk delivered. The members are paid every second and fourth week after the deduction of the amount to cover the working expenses. The surplus is distributed on the basis of quantity the payments are on quality.

The dairy returns the skim milk to the members at a low price whereas the private dairy used it to feed its own pigs. It is become the rule for each farmer to deliver all his milk except what is used in his home to the co-operative dairy. And unlike the private dairies, it is not faced with the problem of the thin milk (diluted), for the success of a joint enterprise depends on the honesty of all its members. The democratic principle is maintained in the rule, one vote for each member at the general meeting, irrespective of the number of cows each owned or the quantity each supplied.

The success and even the possibility of starting this enterprise is due mainly to the invention of mechanical cream separator, called Certrifuge in Denmark, by a Danish Engineer. For it brought animal husbandry on a large scale within the easy reach of small farmers, for until then it had been the monopoly of only the large estates in Denmark. It was entirely a venture of the smaller peasant and its leaders too came from amongst them. One such was Niels Pederson who, though the son of a farmer, had managed to secure a course at the Royal Agricultural College. He saw the need for training the farmers to equip them for their work. On his farm he began to give instruction. This was soon followed by Jorgen Pederson and others.

It was the community's concern now to see that the butter was of a quality that could compete successfully with others. Until then the larger estates had held the field and they had also remained indifferent to the rising co-operative movement. But by the beginning of the 20th century the position had reversed and the co-operative dairies had come to dominate the scene. To-day 92 per cent., of the farmers are members of the co-operative dairies and 94 per cent., of the butter is produced by them. The joint purchase of foodstuffs and the stuffs and the insurance and fight against diseases of domestic animals have been often arranged through them and the dairies have gradually become economic centres for the village. When the farmers combined, they are in a stronger position to control the supply and therefore the prices. Increased income has enabled them to improve their stock and breeding societies have sprung up, for "Better cows and fatter milk," as their solgan goes.

Among the important measures adopted to achieve it are cattle shows (about 125 are held annually), the keeping of herd books, bull work, prizes for the best animals (cows, bulls, horses, pigs, sheep, poultry). With the growth of the Milk-Recording Socities, emphasis is put not only on the appearance but the progeny and the yield of the animal. The Danish herd books, which are really race herd books, have now come under the control of the Clubs have done much to improve live-stock. At present there are 1,400 State-subsidised Bull Clubs in Denmark possessing over 1,800 bulls, "Elite" animals selected carefully from the findings of the herd books.

Milk-Recording Societies

The co-operative principle came to be applied to the Milk-Recording Societies which became inevitable with common dairies where milk from any farms was mixed together and the fat content of each had to be tested. Denmark was the first country to introduce this society, and from here they radiated to different parts of the

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Timaya Of Honawar

A Coastal Chief Of The Sixteenth Century

By

M. J. CARVALHO

FOR almost all the information We have of Timaya of Honowar, the well-known coastal chief, we are indebted to the Portuguese chroniclers of the sixteenth century. Like every other Indian name which has been corrupted, Timaya appears in Portuguese histories as "Timoja."

When Vasco da Gama was returning to Portugal after his historic voyage to Calicut, he met Timaya near Honowar. The Indian chief had a fleet of vessels and the Portuguese, describing him as a "Cossair" and "pirate," attacked Timaya's fleet. The canonade from Vasco da Gama's fleet soon dispersed the Indian flotilla into the innumerable creeks and rivers of the Kanara coast--this is the first mention we have of Timaya in the early histories of the Portuguese.

Timaya's Carreer

The official Portuguese historian Joao de Barros gives a minute account of the career of Timaya, his origin and rise to fame and power. This account throws a flood of light into the history—especially coastal history—of sixteenth century India. The following is a translation from the account of the historian Barros:—

"The ports of Honowar and Baticala belonged to the King of Vijayanagara, to whom the Rajah of Honowar was tributary. These ports were amongst the most important and flourishing ones of the west coast, not only on account of the extreme fertility of the soil round about the regions of these two ports, but also on account of the important and profitable trade which they carried on between Arabia and Persia in horses. These horses were highly prized by the King of Vijayanagara and were used in his wars against the Musulman kingdoms of the Deccan. But the Mahomedan residents of these two ports also carried on a trade in horses which they sold to the Muslim Deccan States—a procedure which very much angered the King of Vijayanagara, who passed on an order to his tributary the Rajah of Honowar to expel all Moors from the two ports in the year 1479. Most of the Moors fled to the neighbouring port on the island of Ticuari, where later on they founded the city and port of Goa. As the port of Goa flourished, especially in the horse trade, the trade of the ports of Honowar and Baticala declined in proportion. The Rajah of Honowar took steps to attract the horse-trade into his two ports and for this reason be equipped a large fleet and placed it under several captains, the chief of whom was Timaya. Timaya from very modest beginnings soon rose to wealth and power. Though under the patronage of the Rajah of Honowar, Timaya soon set himself up almost as an independent coastal chief—the terror of all his enemies."

Relations With Portuguese

For the keen rivalries that prevailed along this coast-line in the early years of the sixteenth century Timaya came to be looked upon as a "pirate" especially by the Portuguese, though he was no pirate in the real sense of the word. At the time when the Portuguese were steadily making themselves a power on the west coast of India, we find Timaya, for some reason or other, throwing in his lot with the Europeans. In February 1510 Affonso Albuquerque, the great Portuguese conqueror, mustered a strong fleet for an expedition to the Red Sea, but at Honowar he was met by Timaya, who persuaded him to conquer Goa. On the conquest of Goa Albuquerque made large concessions to Timaya—he was made "tanadar" of Goa—a sort of magistrate who also took upon himself the duties of a tax assessor.

A West Coast Scene

But, the Sultan of Bijapur descended upon Goa towards the end of April with a large force and compelled the Portuguese to evacuate the city of Goa. It was during this time that Timaya proved to be of invaluable help to the Portuguese and was instrumental in leading them out of Goa in Safety during the trying time of an Indian monsoon, of which the Portuguese had no experience.

In November of the same year, Goa was re-conquered by Albuquerque who carefully organised the attack based on the information supplied by Timaya of the city's strength and defences. After the second conquest Timaya was re-instated as tanadar, but he seemed to have been overbearing in his attitude towards the city's population and had, in consequence, to share his office with Malhar Rao, a kinsman to the Rajah of Honowar.

His Personal Appearance

As far as his personal appearance is concerned he is described by the Portuguese historians as a man of noble bearing, sagacious, grave and above all ambitious, In one of his interviews which Timaya had with the first Portuguese Viceroy, D. Francisco de Almeida, the latter describes him as a man worthy of honour and a faithful friend. Timaya must have been of the middle age at the time when Albuquerque first saw him; for when Albuquerque called at Honowar for the second time he found the port wearing a gay and festive appearance, for it was celebrating the nuptials of Timaya with the daughter of a certain Queen of Gersoppa.

After the conquest of Goa and the organisation of a colony and seat of Government, little is heard of Timaya in the historical accounts of the Portuguese and thus passes out of sight one of the most picturesque and powerful figures on the coastline of western India of the sixteenth century.

The Janissaries

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE PRIVILEGED MILITARY CASTE OF TURKEY OF PRE-REPUBLICAN DAYS

(YENI-ISCHERI.)

In days of great danger, the Sultans of old
Called a host to their aid
As guards for their lives and the State,
Whom they honored and flattered and paid.

But ere long, taking count of their strength
And the forces against them arrayed,
The guardians the masters became,
And the Sultans they made and unmade.

Thus over the shadow of Allah on earth
Was the threat of a sword.
Warily then should he walk
In the ways that must safety afford.

Organized in 1330, the Janissaries were conscripted from the Christain youth of the Ottoman Empire, and as it was not until 1453 that Byzantium was captured by the Turks, these young Christians actually aided the Muslims to overthrow a Christian Empire. They were not compelled to become Muslims. They were a privileged military caste, and so popular did their corps become, that parents petitioned the enrolment of their sons. The regulations were strict. Celibacy, abstinence from all luxury, implicit obedience, and perfect accord among themselves were demanded of them. If they lost a battle, their officers suffered penalties. In time of war they provided their own weapons, and in peace time they drew no pay, but existed through the exercise of their prerogatives and privileges, which inevitably led to black-mail and extortion, with consequent slackening of discipline. They were, however, well adapted to the type of warfare of their time, and were efficient troops in battle. Their number varied from 12,000 in the year 1330, to 135,000 in 1826, when they were "abolished" by Sultan Mahmud II.

They were organized in battalions called Ortas, the whole under command of an officer called the Aga. Each Orta had its own red and yellow flag, and a white banner, gold-embroidered with verses from the Koran, flew beside the Aga's tent.

THE AGA.

With heavy turban o'er his brows,
And white robe folded close to him,
Aga the Khan with aspect grim
Looks to the desert's burning rim

All round the sloping canvas walls
Bright cloths are placed; gay Syrian hues
Of crimson, green, and purple blues
With which stray sunbeams interfuse.

Adown their midst a striped skin falls,
Against whose fur sharp weapons lean
Ablaze with steely light, and keen
As any deadly Damascene.

A lithe brown boy close to his feet
Upon a reed a soft low tune
Doth make; and sings an Arab tune
Of love beneath the desert moon.

Still glows the blazing burning heat;
Yet ever to the sand-waste's rim
Look; forth with gaze no glare can dim
Aga the Khan, with aspect grim.

W. CRAWFORD.

(The Indian Aga Khan of the present day has nothing in common with his namesake of the Janissaries)

A Danger To The State

When the Janissaries realized their power they became a danger to the State. Their insurrections, the first in 1443, were numerous, and their favourite procedure was incendiarism. They showed no respect for their nominal master, the Sultan, and actually dethroned Selim III. During the last 20 years of their existence their insolence knew no bounds, and Mahmud II decided to rid himself of them, knowing that if he did not do so, they would shortly finish him. He raised a special force, and besieged the Janissaries in the Square of Et Meidan in Constantinople The food and ammunition of the rebels became exhausted and they could make no effective resistance Et Meidan was surrounded by a ring of fire. All discipline disappeared; it was every man for himself, but there was no exit under the encircling guns. The Janissaries were annihilated.

Beyond the frontiers of Turkey no attention was paid to this wholesale massacre. Gladstone, moral crusader, was only 17; his

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OUR SHORT STORY

By VIC YARDMAN

Plenty Of Evidence

The horse that had been there belonged to Chuck Wallace.

SHERIFF Burton swung from the back of his bay and examined the hoof-prints in the soft earth near the water hole. The print of the nigh front shoe showed a slight twist in the symmetricalness of the arch.

Burton's eyes hardened. The horse that had been there belonged to Chuck Wallace. He knew this because he had long suspected Wallace of being responsible for a number of reported cattle thefts within the last two months. He had studied prints made by Chuck's sorrel and had found the defect in the shoe of the nigh front hoof. He was pretty certain that even Chuck didn't know he had made such a discovery.

Sheriff Burton stamped out his cigarette and swung aboard the bay. Yes, he was satisfied in his own mind that Chuck had been at the water hole, and this meant that Chuck had been responsible for last night's theft of a half dozen beef critters from Dave Peabody. But being satisfied in his own mind wasn't enough. No court in the State would convict Chuck on such doubtful evidence, especially since Chuck had once been a member of the State legislature and a pretty important figure. It was only recently, because of last year's drought, that he had resorted to less honest ways of making a living.

Lamenting the difficulties of being a good sheriff, Burton rode slowly along the road toward town. Deep furrows lined his forehead. How, he asked himself, in the name of thunder and lightning was a sheriff going to convict a man of whose guilt he was certain when every one else was inclined toward thinking him incapable of robbery?

At the junction of the roads Sheriff Burton reined in, sat for a moment in deliberation, then with a little impatient gesture turned the bay west. A half hour later he came to an unpainted and sorry looking ranch house. Three horses stood with drooping heads outside the rear door. Burton dismounted and knocked. A voice bade him enter.

Chuck Wallace was sitting at a table in the kitchen. Seated opposite him was a man Burton had never seen before. Another man, whom the officer recognised as a rancher named Howard, was astraddle a chair near the opposite wall.

"Hello, Sheriff. What's on your mind?" Wallace's voice contained that quality of forced politeness which evidences itself when a speaker is annoyed.

"Plenty". Burton pushed back his hat and leaned against the wall. "Suppose you heard a bout last night's rustling?"

"No?" Wallace's brows went up. The man at the table eyed Burton curiously. "This is getting to be too much of a good thing Who was the loser?"

"Dave Peabody. Half a dozen head taken from near the water hole on his south range". Burton paused, glanced at Howard. said: "I'm checking up all through the district. Matter of routine. Suppose you got your alibi all rigged up, Chuck?"

Momentarily Wallace's eyes narrowed. Then he relaxed. An almost taunting smile came to his lips.

"Yeah, I'm all set, Sheriff, I got five boys to prove that between nine o'clock and midnight last night I was sitting in a little session of poker".

"Any luck?"

"Rotten. Nearly lost my shirt".

"That's a shame, Chuck. Sometimes luck runs against a jigger all ways. Now down at the State pen they say the boys play poker for matches."

Chuck was on his feet, a chair crashing behind him. His eyes were blazing. "Listen, feller, that remark gets in my hair, see! You better talk yourself outter it and talk fast."

"Take it easy, Chuck. You're guilty as hell and you know it. I took a mud impression of the hoof-prints of your sorrel and checked 'em with the horse that was at the water hole last night. They checked".

Wallace relaxed. Laughter boomed from his throat. "So that's it, eh? Well you're gonna have a fine time provin' that it wasn't yesterday noon I stopped at that water hole to give my horse a drink."

Burton shot another glance at Howard, decided he had nothing to worry about on that score, said: "Well, maybe that's a fact, Chuck, but what I want to know is how come you knew the exact time that rustling took place? You admitted it was news when I just told you the cows was stole, but I don't recollect telling you when it happened".

It took Chuck thirty seconds to realize how neatly he had fallen into the trap. An oath escaped his lips as he reached toward his hip.

His hand came away spitting smoke and flame, but the leaden slug buried itself in the floor at Burton's feet. A bewildered expression came into Chuck's face, blank horror. Then he folded up with a little gasp and pitched forward.

Sheriff Burton lowered his smoking gun. "If a jury won't believe that one, I quit".

"They'll believe it", Howard said. "I'm your witness. That there jiggler at the table is a United States marshal I hired to ask Chuck a few questions. I reckon his say—so will help convince your jury too!

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

"The Red Widow"

Her's was the most sensational of Paris trials.

By AUGUSTUS ST. MARS

There was great excitement at the Elysee palace, Paris. Attaches came and went hurriedly. It had been suddenly announced that Francois Felix Faure, President of the Republic, had dropped dead of apoplexy at 10:15.

President Faure had been under a severe nervous strain. The Dreyfus scandal had harassed him greatly. So at first the official announcement of the cause of his death aroused no skepticism, even in cynical Paris. Later, however, there gradually leaked out rumours that he had met a violent death and that the public had been deceived.

During those times there dwelt in a comfortable apartment in Paris a woman who possessed a voluptuous beauty that brought to her feet many high officials. She lived in apparent harmony with her husband, Adolphe Steinheil an artist; her daughter, Martha, a beautiful child of 9, and an elderly woman, Madame Japy whom Madame Steinheil introduced in later years as her mother. Madame Steinheil had proved so attractive to men high in affairs of government that she readily made herself a political power. In fact, it was said that she became an official spy and that one of her commissions from the government had been to fascinate the King of Cambodia during that dusky monarch's visit to Paris, and hold him in her clutches until he signed a treaty granting France valuable concessions.

Nine years after the death of President Faure, or in May, 1908, Paris was shocked by the news of a horrible murder in Madame Steinheil's apartment. The dead bodies of her husband and Madame Japy were found bound, and in another room Madame Steinheil was discovered gagged and strapped to a bedpost. According to Madame Steinheil's story, told in a straightforward fashion to the police, she had awakened to find several figures wearing masks and gowns entering her room the night before, and a search proved that nearly everything of value had been taken from the premises.

After recovering from her injuries, this remarkable woman, bearing all of the external marks of grief, zealously aided the authorities in hunting down the murderers. She was an object of public pity. Suspicion fell upon one Remy Couillaud. He was arrested and charged with the double murder, but shortly afterward was acquitted, and Paris was dumfounded to learn that Madame Steinheil herself had been arrested for the dual crime.

Under the ordeal of the third degree, she is alleged to have made a dramatic confession that she knew the identity of the slayer of her husband and of Madame Japy. It then became discovered that the latter was not her own mother, but only her stepmother, and thus arose the belief that she had claimed the closer relationship to avert suspicion that she herself had killed the fession, alienists declared that Madame Steinheil had been suffering from a recognized form of hysteria which commonly manifests itself in extravagant statements of self-incriminating character.

Her trial was one of the most sensational hearings ever held in Paris. Because of her penchant for wearing red, back in the gay days before her mourning, she became known in the annals of the news as "The Red Widow." From day to day during the trial, the newspapers described in detail her studied demeanor designed to exert her old lady. To account for her conwiles upon judge and jurors. After weeks of suspense, so cruelly trying to her charming daughter, then a young belle of 18, "The Red Widow" was acquitted.

Meanwhile, the close scrutiny of "The Red Widow's" past life, entailed by the investigation connected with her trial, uncovered certain remours connecting her with a tragedy even more serious than the murder of her husband and stepmother. According to a story alleged to have been told in confidence by some one in the innermost circle of the Elysee Palace, President Faure had had an important engagement at the palace on the afternoon of February 16, 1899.

His non-appearance caused palace attaches to institute a careful search, and Madame Faure became alarmed by their

(Continued on page 29)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NOVELS AND STORIES

AND THE RIVER ROLLS ON. By Frank Walford. THE ELUSIVE LORD BAGTOR: By Basil Tozer. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7s. 6d.

There is a precious coterie of high-brow critics which holds that literature which is meant for that rather harassed individual the man in the street cannot aspire to literary merit or distinction. This may or may not be true but the reviewer who has been following the trend of authors who cater for "lowbrows" and write popular fiction cannot have failed to notice a progressive improvement in the quality of such work; a great many competent and talented novelists have entered this field in recent years with the result that the "popular" novel besides being popular is also well written and not entirely devoid of literary merit.

To this category belongs Mr. Frank Walford's latest book "And the River Rolls on" a gripping and powerful drama of Australian life revolving round a young and attractive school teacher who finds herself in the wild backwoods of Australia a misfit among the savage and primitive spirits around. Her reactions—those of a "civilized" and well-conducted young woman—to the raw emotions and the uninhabited sex instincts of the natives are acutely portrayed. The characters are well drawn and the story human and interesting. Mr. Walford has besides a pleasing straightforward style and there is no doubt that this book will more than entertain the type of reader for whom it is meant besides interesting those who class themselves as "highbrows".

"The Elusive Lord Bagtor is a "thriller" which unlike many other thrillers really thrills and maintains the interest of the reader. The story opens with the assassination of Lord Bagtor's elder son and the murder is finally traced to a prominent member of a secret society which had its origin in the Middle Ages in Italy. As the publisher's blurb has it "there are no improbabilities in this narrative. The men have each an individual personality. The women are not all sex-ridden. Nor are there any tough guys or O. K. chiefs or other transatlantic importations which most readers now find so wearisome." And for these eliminations we are from the bottom of our hearts profoundly grateful.

H. C. V.

THREE MEN OF DESTINY. By A. S. P. Ayyar, I.C.S. C. Coomarswamy Naidu and Sons, Madras.

This is a historical novel by the author of "Baladitya" and centres round Chandragupta Alexander and Chanakya. To those interested in India and the glories of her past as well as to those who seek to know something about this great and ancient land this book has much to offer especially as Mr. Ayyar is well informed about his facts. He sometimes lets his imagination run riot but this only helps to make the book both readable and interesting.

THE MODERN GIRL LOVES TO BE JULIET TO HALF-A-DOZEN ROMEOS: By T. K. Datta. Doaba House, Lahore.

This is a discourse on that unlucky young person "the Modern Girl" in which nothing much appears to anybody's advantage.

SERVICE STORIES: By K. G. Reddiar. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras. Re. 1.

These are charming stories of Indian life and display a sure and delicate mastery of this type of literature on the author's part. They were written while the author was still an undergraduate at Oxford and display great promise and skill.

H. C. V.

ENGLISH EDUCATION

What We Have Allowed It To Make Of Us

WHAT ENGLISH EDUCATION HAS MADE OF US: By Professor T. K. Datta, M. A. (Published by Doaba House, Lahore).

The book might properly have borne the title: "What We Have, Allowed English Education to Make of Us" or "Whither Young India," or "A Plea for Intelligent Discrimination." The title, which the author has given to the book, betrays an inferiority complex and a state of despondency that are quite out of place in a person desirous, as the author evidently is, to help rather than to hinder. Like visitations of nature, or more accurately speaking, like as the sins of fathers are visited upon their sons, the English language and many other things besides, have come upon modern India. Self-commiseration and defeatism, in the circumstances, are out of place. Rather, out of the nettle danger, it behoves us to reap safety, nay, victory. The English language has come to India. India true to its traditional hospitality, has received it, but, also true to its traditional habit of assimilation, it will permeate it with her own culture and use it as a vehicle to conquer the west. There, is however, in this, a big If viz. If only, Indians will shake off their despondency, regain their self-confidence, seize the opportunities that are knocking at their door, and exert themselves.

Professor Datta explains how we got interested in English education, how we left the village for the city, how the problem of unemployment arose, how we came to increase our wants and became poorer, how English education affected Indian womanhood, and how we have become denationalised. All this makes doleful and distressful reading. It is all a story —fairly accurate, but unutterably sad and humiliating—of the impotency that the last few generations of Indians have exhibited to a wondering world. A statement of all that decline and fall was necessary to rouse Indians who may still be slumbering or are not yet alive to the dangers that beset them. The reviewer, however, prefers to turn to the concluding chapters of the author, where he discusses "The Ways by which we can survive" (here again, the reviewer wishes, the title was "The Way by which We can Re-conquer") and "What form of Education we should have."

It was but natural for Englishmen in their self-interest to propagate their language in India. But why did our forefathers allow themselves to go under? Not a useless question, because, we are faced with the same problem even now. If we love Indian culture, if India is to culturally conquer the world, she must adopt ways and means, just as English administrators of old employed them for enabling the English language to overrun our country. They scattered missionaries over the country and villages; they preached liberalism and exposed superstitious and social ill-usages, they opened schools for men, women and children; they made English, the language of internal commerce, law courts and public occasions. they put forth lives of Englishmen as worthy to be followed; they taught English History and Geography; they pressed the Bible, Milton, Shakespeare and the English idea of life and civilisation upon Indians, and they started many humanistic concerns.

They did all this. But what did Indians do? They simply drank (not deeply) of that Pierian spring and promptly dropped their own traditional culture and civilisation, their past great heroes and history and the beauty of their own languages. They gave themselves up to opportunism, and general imbecility. They reconciled themselves to being the playthings of the West—a subject nation in thought, word and deed. Our pundits forgot the duty they owed, to impart elementary education to their countrymen; and our princes forgot the duty of extending their patronage to learned men. They all were content to be the toadies of the conquerer. An acute English observer has remarked that Indians have a genius for imbibing only the bad points of the West and retaining only the bad points of the East and generating a hybrid mentality of banality, pettiness and triviality.

All this is now changing. India is slowly but surely waking up from her stupour. It is becoming conscious of its great fall and is making an attempt to rise. It has already started to put its own house in order, by removal of social and economic evils that retard its progress. It is being increasingly recognised that true Indian culture is based upon the qualities of courage, heroism, tolerance, enterprise and dignity of labour; that instances thereof abound in ancient Indian history and in Indian literature, and that it is both the duty and privilege of Indians to look for their sustenance and inspiration to their rich past experience. The pendulum has begun slowly but surely to swing round. It is at this juncture that Professor Datta's book comes in very useful. He shows, in great detail, the dangers that beset blind and undiscerning imitation of the west and the evil consequences that have ensued therefrom. He cries a halt to indiscriminate imitation. At the same time, the author is fair enough to give credit to English education, where it is due. He, however, earnestly advocates steps being taken to popularise Indian languages and culture, making a beginning with our schools. He adjures Indians, young and old, to shake off their slavish mentality and turn their minds and hands to rural development, small and large scale industries, absorption of raw materials within the country, &c. He advocates the giving of education through work on the field, in the workshop, and in the mills and factories, instead of a mere academic education. He passionately pleads for a clean and healthy home life. The author's position may be summarised in his own words:—"My first contention is, why should we not study more carefully our own language and literature, our own history and philosophy than we do now—(Reviewer)? My second contention is, why should we not follow our own dress, our own food, our own manners, our own ways of life? My third contention is, why should we not love our own country, our own culture, our own heroes. My last contention is, why should we not incorporate into our natural life, all that is good, wise and noble not only in English life, but also in the life of every other progressive nationality?" To which question, the reviewer would add one more,

"Why should we not carry Indian culture to the rest of the world through the English language which we have succeeded in mastering"?

The author has provided a stimulating work which ought to be in the hands of every boy and girl, every father and mother, and every teacher and student in High Schools and Colleges

N. H. P.

URDU BOOKS

INSHA-E-LATIF. By Latifuddin Ahmad. Can be had from the author, Mohalla Mintola, Agra. Crown 8vo. Pp. 277. Cloth-bound. Price not mentioned.

This is a collection of 15 stories some of which have already appeared in several magazines. All of them have been written in a style which is imitable in many ways and for which the learned writer have justly earned a name for himself. It is chaste and refined to an extreme. He uses most appropriate words to give expression to his ideas and they are so appropriate that it is hard to replace them. The words appear like gems in a ring. Only the reader who himself possesses a fine taste, can appreciate the full connotation of words used by the author. There is another notable feature which requires a particular mention. It is that he has coined certain words and phrases which are sure to gain currency in the language. People who want to read light literature which is at the same time the best specimen of the Urdu language, should not fail to read these stories. Mr. L. Ahmad has appropriated a special place for himself among the short story writers, whose works will endure and will continue to give solace to the tired mind.

KULLIYAT-E-ISMAIL. Compiled by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aslam Saifi. Can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. 10" x 6". Pp. 152 plus 416. Cloth-bound. Rs. 4.

Maulavi Muhammad Ismail of Meerut occupies a very prominent place among such Musalman poets as used poetry as a vehicle for the regeneration of their co-religionists. He and Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali both practically belonged to the same period. Both did their best to bring about an awakening amongst the Musalmans by means of their soul-stirring poems, but with this difference that like Hali, Maulavi Muhammad Ismail did not write very many patriotic or longer poems. He was, however, fully alive to the needs of his community and wanted it to attain the same position in the realm of knowledge as it once did in days gone by.

He was, however, a pioneer in one respect and it is this that he was the first Urdu poet to write easy and interesting poems for children. Lakhs and crores of people must have read in their early days poems of the type of "Hamari gae", "Barish ka papia gatra", "Dal ki faryad", Mulamme ki anguthi", "Subah ki amad", "Koshish kiye jao" and the like. It is indeed difficult to write poems which can appeal to children and the Maulavi inculacted high moral values in the

(Continued on page 31)

The Gandhian Way To World Peace

If Nations Are To Be Saved From Destruction We Will Need A New "Madness Of The Soul" That Wlil Break Through The Brutal Aspects Of Man's Collective Behaviour, Says Prof. Wadia

"We are meeting to-day to celebrate the 'jayanti' of one whom we in India regard as the exponent of the longings and aspirations of the people who dwelt in the valley of the Ganges in ages past, longings and aspirations which an ease loving generation like ours might be in danger of forgetting under the glamour of a commercialised civilisation leaning on the support of bombs and machine guns," said Prof. P. A. Wadia, presiding over Mahatma Gandhi's 70th birthday celebration at the Blavatsky Hall, on last Monday evening. He continued:—

We are to-day in the midst of a war in which we are participants, as an appendage of the British Empire. When in 1914 the nations were called upon to sacrifice their millions, in the name of liberty, democracy and self-determination, who could have dreamt that, at the end of the sacrificial blood offerings, we were sowing fresh seeds of blood, and would have to prepare for another and a more terrible holocaust of precious human lives? We are now faced with this war—what shall be our attitude? In answering this question shall we not turn to the life and teachings of one whom we look upon not merely as a leader, but as the very embodiment of all that is best and highest in India's culture and civilisation?

Essence Of Gandhiji's Teachings

What is the essence of Gandhiji's life and teachings? Is it not to be found in his doctrine of truth and non-violence? Let us dwell for a moment upon the implications of "non-violence." There are two possible interpretations of non-violence—and both seem to be present in Gandhiji's writings and pronouncements. He frequently speaks of his method as the method of "soul force." Referring to the non-violent movement in South Africa he said: "Passive resistance is a misnomer...." The idea is more completely expressed by the term "soul force." Active resistance is better expressed by the term "body force." That this "soul force" of which he speaks is not "ahimsa" or Love, may appear paradoxical—and yet it must irresistibly force itself upon those who desire to penetrate to the truth behind the misconceptions created by human prejudices and by the will to believe. Non-violence involves very often a type of coercion more effective than violence—and Gandhiji uses it as a weapon for the redress of social injustice.

"In my humble opinion," he declares, "the ordinary methods of agitation by way of petitions, deputations and the like is no longer a remedy for moving to repentance a government so hopelessly indifferent to the welfare of its charge as the Government of India has proved to be," an observation which would be equally applicable to any government, past or present, which exploits the power that it possesses for the promotion of its possessors' interests and yet the confusion between non-violent resistance and love or "ahimsa" is not difficult to understand when one remembers that Gandhiji was endeavouring to harmonise the insight of a great religious teacher with the necessities of political leadership. The practical advantage of non-violence as a political weapon lies in the fact that it affords protection against resentment which violence is apt to create in both the parties to a conflict.

But this note of expediency which marks the use of non-violence as an instrument of strategy for an oppressed group must be distinguished from that religious idealism that underlies the doctrine of "ahimsa", which can make no claim to social efficacy—for if love is an absolute value, it can desire no return for itself—and it is most potent where it is purest. Gandhiji has dreamt—and who will not dream with him?—that the only hope for the redemption of society lies in the universalism of love. It is the hope which once animated the early Christian community, a hope that has been born again and again, and refuses to accept the spirit of defeatism which guaranteed equality in the eyes of God and yet accepted without questioning slavery, injustice and war as parts of a world order which God had devised on earth for the weaknesses of human beings and, perhaps, as a check on sinners.

Problem Of To-day

Let us forget for the moment the disillusionments that humanity encountered at the end of the last war—and ask ourselves the question what are we going to do to-day, when we are in the midst of another war which threatens from day to day to grow into a world war? When the Indian National Congress asks for a declaration of British policy with reference to India, they might as well have raised a larger question. Can the individualistic societies and nation states of our times, absorbed as they are in a group selfishness, renounce their policy of acquisitiveness and the diplomacy of power and profits. For, so alone can the dissolution of the world in which we are living to-day be prevented.

Will the allied countries, with which our own destinies are linked, work at the end of the war not for a peace dictated by considerations of war guilt and revenge, forced on unwilling statesmen by the passions of an electorate used to the sight of blood and fed on censored news and war propaganda, but for a b tter world order that demands sacrifice on the part of the victorious countries? At this crucial moment shall there not be searchings of the heart on the part of those who are capable of thinking? If there is an imperialism that flourishes on the economic utilisation of the resources of dependencies, there is another and more subtle type of imperialism that looks upon self-governing colonies as preserves to which access is to be denied in practice, if not in naked theory, to those outside the preserves. You cannot have co-operation inside your nation or empire and competition outside. And, so, at the end of the war history might repeat itself: in the hour of victory, in the ardent desire to "protect" peace, they may overlook the promotion of justice and the reparation of wrong—and the blood sacrifice of millions may have been offered in vain.

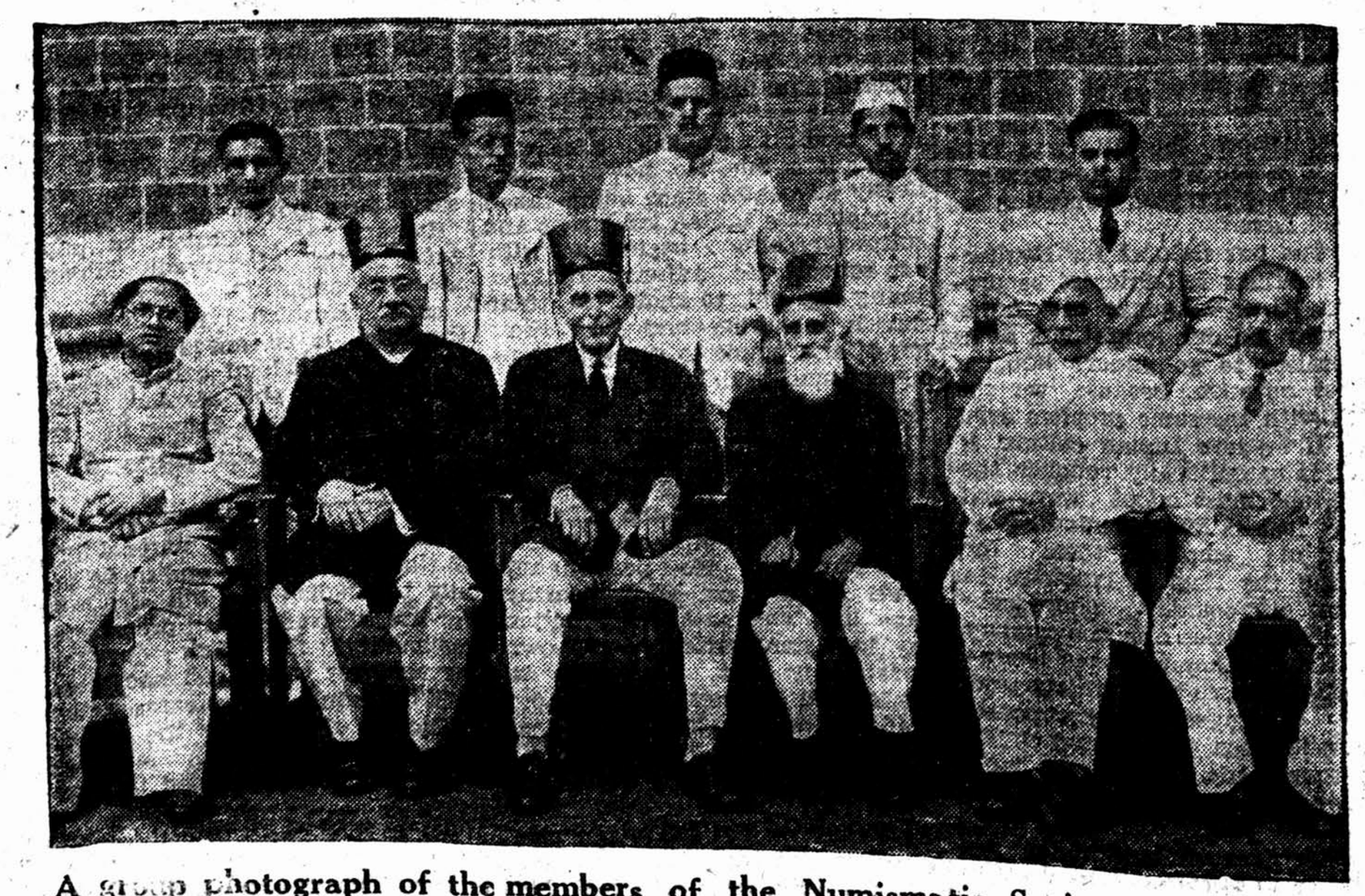
Wanted A New Madness Of Soul

We have been told that political movements are determined by forces of nature rather than by pure idealism; that the desire to substitute absolute justice and forgiveness for vengeance can result only in an ascetic withdrawal from the world and in the disavowal of political responsibility and yet there can be nothing more tragic for the world than such a spirit of defeatism. Gandhiji's teachings and life are an ever renewed plea for the sacramental character of all life—whether individual or group life. If the values of civilised life are to be saved, we must refuse to believe in the inevitable selfishness of group life. Forgiveness may not always induce repentance in the wrongdoer; but yet it may. Loving your enemy may not always soften the enemy's heart: but are there not possibilities that such a result may be achieved? Love and unselfishness may not always shame an opponent into a relation of reciprocity: but they do have that effect at times. And if the nations of the world are to be saved from the chaos and destruction that now threaten, we need to have new illusions, a new madness of the soul, a new all-absorbing enthusiasm which can enable us to break through the brutal aspects of man's collective behaviour, so that justice may be realised on an international scale by the pouring out of a love that seeks no return.

TO HITLER

"Put up again thy sword into its place:
For they that take the sword shall with the sword
Perish," said He who also said His word
Shall never pass away. This reed of grace
They gave thee, who like Him, the human race
To save, held out to thee the Olive-bearing hand,
While in their scabbard slept the 'flaming brand';
But thy ambition fell, and pride that rides apace
To hell, O Fuehrer of Destruction, chose
The sword. Know then, to whom the gods at last
Ordain defeat, become eclipsed in mind,
And Wrong appearing to be Right, sticks fast
Unto their hearts and drives them on a blind
Career to plunge the world in countless woes.

THEO. W. LA TOUCHE.



A group photograph of the members of the Numismatic Society of India assembled to bid farewell to Mr. G. V. Acharya (sitting 2nd from right) at the eve of his departure from Bombay on his retirement from the Museum service.

Fateful Session Of Congress Cabinet

Leaders' Talks With Viceroy Divulged

Seeking Approval Of A.I.C.C. To Cabinet's Last Statement On War

Mahatma Attends Saturday Afternoon Session

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 7.

The Congress Working Committee held a six-hour session this afternoon, when, for the most part, Gandhiji was present. With the arrival of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, all members were present and besides the members, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain were present by invitation.

It is gathered that the Committee heard accounts of the interviews which Gandhiji and members of the War Sub-Committee had with H.E. the Viceroy and also Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's conversations with Mr. Jinnah.

The Working Committee is expected to draft a resolution seeking the A.I.C.C.'s approval to the statement issued by the Working Committee after the last meeting on its attitude towards war.

It is learnt that invitation has been extended to Maulvi Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiut-ul-Ulema, but as he was unable to attend the meeting on account of illness, Maulana Ahmed Saied and Mohamed Sajjad have arrived, and may be attending tomorrow's meeting.—A.P.

Cabinet Informed Of Trend Of Talks At Viceregal House

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived here at 2-15 p.m. left for Shegaon at 5-30 p.m. The Working Committee still continued discussions.

It is believed that Gandhiji and other leaders who interviewed the Viceroy discussed with the members of the Congress Working Committee fully the situation in the light of the Delhi talks. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar is taking active part in the discussions.

Much progress does not seem to have been made during the afternoon session of the Congress Working Committee which adjourned at about 8 p. m.

TASK OF A. I. C. C.

From all accounts, the All-India Congress Committee will be asked to endorse the statement issued by the Working Committee and also to authorise the Working Committee to continue the contact with H. E. the Viceroy and take such steps as are thought suitable.

It is, however, expected that amendments will be moved in this connection leading to some lively debate. Non-official resolutions will be balloted to-morrow. Anyway it is thought that the A. I. C. C. will have a very short session.

Monday being his silence day, Mahatma Gandhi will not attend the Working Committee, and to all appearances he will not be attending the A. I. C. C. sittings He will, however, attend the afternoon session of the Working Committee to-morrow.

SESSIONS OF A. I. C. C. AND CABINET

As at present arranged, the Congress Working Committee will be meeting every morning, while the A. I. C. C. will have afternoon sessions only.—United Press.

Earlier

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 6.

The Congress Working Committee commenced its session today at 9-30 a.m. in Jamnalal Bajaj's guest house under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Among those present were Sardar Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Kripalani, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh. The only absentees so far are Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy and Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are also attending the meetings by special invitation.

It is understood that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel gave an account of their discussions with the Viceroy in which they had clarified the Congress position after Lord Zetland's statement.

It is gathered that the leaders assembled in Wardha do not expect a declaration from the British Government before October 10, which means that the A.I.C.C. will not be able to pass any definite resolution.

It is learned that Acharya Narendra Deo is arriving by noon train and Mufti Kifayatulla this evening to attend the Working Committee meeting by special invitation.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will be arriving after 1 p.m. to guide the deliberations of the Committee when discussions on the resolution drafted by Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi will start.-

The Working Committee held a formal discussion it is learnt, on the Viceregal talks, and rose at 11 a.m.

It is gathered that after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had given their impressions, a general discussion started in which the Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, participated. After this till 11-30 a.m. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Desai were closeted together to settle the line of the afternoon's discussion.

Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab joined the morning meeting.

The only absentee so far was Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy who arrives this evening by the Calcutta Mail.

It is understood from inquiries made from Pandit Nehru that the All-India Executive of the States Peoples' Conference meets on Sunday night.-

An earlier message says:—

When Associated correspondent inquired of some Congress leaders assembled here about the outcome of the Delhi talks a promi-

(Continued on page 16.)

On Western Front

"Harassing" Fire By French Artillery

German Attacks At 3 Points Between Saarbruecken And Rhine

NAZI PLANES TO RAID MAGINOT LINE?

LONDON, October 7.

There has been a persistent attack by Germans to push at three points between Saarbruecken and the Rhine.

There were 12 German raids but these were easily repulsed by the French artillery and machine guns. The purpose of these attacks was to test the French Line in the hope of finding a weak point for a main attack, but the Germans made no impression on the French posts. The main attacks were on the south-west of Saarbruecken.

Both the French and German communiques speak of increased activity in this area. The German communique admits French artillery fire, and shows some anxiety since it is described as "harassing". The French High Command appear to believe that the German 'planes attack against the Maginot Line will develop on this part of the Front. The German patrols here have been active.

In an engagement yesterday afternoon between the French and German 'planes the French reconnaissance 'planes attempted to cross the Rhine at Bonn. According to a German version the French 'planes were driven off by German chasers and anti-aircraft batteries.

The German communique admitted no loss but that one French 'plane made a forced landing, and another was brought down, near Godesberg, 15 miles from the point, and four of the crew were taken prisoners.—Reuter.

AIR BATTLE OVER RHINE

Nazi High Command Claim: One French Plane Shot Down: Another Forced To Land

Berlin, Oct. 7.

A Franco-German air battle over the Rhine in which a French plane was brought down at Godesberg of last year's crisis fame is reported in today's High Command Communique, which claims that a second French plane was forced to land and the crew of four was taken prisoner. There were no German losses, it is added. It is stated that French observation planes also attempted to cross the Rhine at Bonn, but were driven off.—Reuter.

Complete Anglo-French Co-operation

PARIS, Oct. 7.

Anglo-French co-operation may aptly be said to run to three places of decimals, declared Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, who yesterday attended a meeting with Gen. Gamlin and Gen. Vaillemin dealing with Anglo-French co-operation. Many R.A.F. Squadrons, fighters, bombers and observation planes have already taken up their quarters in France and lots more are coming later, said Sir Cyril Newall and R.A.F. and Allies are on the way to establishing supremacy in air.—Reuter.

CHINESE CELEBRATE CHANGSHA VICTORIES

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7.

There is general rejoicing throughout nationalist China over the Chinese victories claimed in the Changsha battle.

Fireworks were let off all day in the streets of Chungking and a torchlight parade was held tonight. Extra editions of newspapers, claiming that Chinese forces, north of Changsha, have advanced 20 miles in the past 24 hours were distributed from motor cars, lorries and buses.—Reuter.

Japanese Foreign Office Dispute Ends

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Japanese Foreign Office dispute in which over 90 officials resigned has now ended with the withdrawal of their resignations. The Japanese Foreign Minister has broadcast on a compromise plan for the creation of a Ministry of Trade.—Reuter.

Famous Brain Surgeon Dead

NEWHAVEN (Connecticut), Oct. 7.

The death has occurred of the world famous brain surgeon, Harvey Williams Cushing.—Reuter.

(Dr. Cushing was Professor of Neurology at Yale University and Professor of Surgery at Harward University. He was author of several medical specialist publications.)

WORST DEFEAT OF WAR

Japanese Lose 30,000 Men Killed In Battle Of Changsha

CHUNGKING, Oct. 7.

"The worst defeat suffered by the Japanese throughout the war," is how the Chinese describe the battle of Changsha now in its nineteenth day.

They state that the Japanese have lost 30,000 killed of whom 6,000 bodies were left on the field.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES THROWN BACK

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Japanese forces striking towards Changsha have been thrown back about 38 miles in the last two days, according to an official telegram from Chunking received by the Chinese Embassy in London.

As the result of Chinese counter-attacks the Japanese are stated to have suffered at least 10,000 casualties.—Reuter.

7,000 Chinese Killed

TOKIO, Oct. 7.

Japanese army claims to have wiped out eight Chinese divisions after encircling the Chinese Army in Sinshui Mointain valley, Kiangsu province. 7,000 Chinese were dead and abandoned on the *battlefield, it adds.—Reuter*

Soviet Builds "Maginot Line"

Moscow Plan In Baltic Zone: Lithuanian Mission Leaves

KAUNAS, Oct. 7.

A delegation headed by M. Urbsys including technical and economic experts left for Moscow where they are expected to remain for two or three days.

Newspapers affirm that the Soviet intends to build a "Maginot Line" in the Baltic Zone.—Reuter.

FRANCE SECURES TACTICAL POSITIONS

Speculations On Nazi War Plans

LONDON, October 6

By a series of thursts of surprise attacks the French are now in possession of Borg Forest whose tactical importance as explained last night in a Paris message is incalculable, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

They even pushed forward to Orscholtz and the surrounding wooded heights which confers key positions overlooking the Saar river.

Reports that the Germans have new model giant tanks are probably exaggerated. Every country has experimented with the cruiser type of tank and Britain is probably in advance of all rivals.

The tractor base required for such a heavy armament reduces its practicability.

GERMAN PLANS FOR FUTURE

The opinion of military observers in Paris appears to be hardening towards the view that the expected German offensive on the Western Front will be directed at the Maginot Line.

It is not thought that Hitler with winter fast approaching will be anxious to try to break through the muddy plains of Flanders or draw new foes upon himself by attacking the Swiss.

There is also a blow to German pride in the fact that not a single German soldier stands on French soil while the French occupy a large area of Germany. Hitler, moved by ideas of prestige, may attack the Rhine-Mosselle sector.

The French have been busy fortifying all newly-won positions there and the Germans will have terrible obstacles to overcome before they reach main works against the line where field fire has been scientifically plotted so that it is unlikely that infantry or even Tanks can break through.

NO FEAR FOR CONVOY SHIPS

Convoys of British merchantships have been coming in steadily during the past week, Reuter learns, the sole mishap being a vessel, which struck a mine, but nevertheless reached port safely.

There is no evidence to conform the reports that the Germans are planning long-distance air raiders to attack convoys far out at sea. The difficulties of such an action are manifold. For instance, it will not be easy to find convoys in the wastes of the Atlantic, and there would be navigational difficulties to overcome as well as the vital problem of fuel. Furthermore, convoys are not defenseless against an air attack.

German Radio Broadcast Contradicted

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Colonial Office describes the German-Arab broadcast that Britain is considering recruitment of a Jewish Army to fight against Arabs as preposterous. If it were necessary to raise a force in Palestine to defend the territory against external aggression such force would consist of Arabs and Jews alike.—Reuter.

War To The End And War To Victory

DALADIER'S REPLY TO HITLER

"The Very Spirit Of Man Is At Stake" Says Eden

"THE FRENCH AND BRITISH NATIONS ARE FIGHTING TO PUT AN END TO THE REIGN OF AGGRESSION AND THE NECESSITY OF MOBILISING EVERY SIX MONTHS," declared M. Daladier addressing the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission.

"THEY WANT A LASTING PEACE," he said, "BASED ON KEEPING THE WORD OF HONOUR WHICH GUARANTEES THE SECURITY OF FRANCE AND ALL OTHER NATIONS.

"This peace excludes all domination of Europe. It can only be founded on the people's right to life and liberty. France, like Britain, will only lay down arms when this peace is effectively assured.

"WE MUST CONTINUE THIS WAR WHICH HAS BEEN IMPOSED ON US AND CARRY IT TO VICTORY, WHICH ALONE WILL HELP ASSURE A REGIME OF REAL JUSTICE AND LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE."

WHEN SPIRIT OF MAN IS AT STAKE

In the course of a broadcast speech summing up talks from throughout the Empire, including India, on the way the British countries had entered the War, Mr. Eden said:

"The response of the Empire to the great cause can be simply stated. IT SHOWS COMMON DETERMINATION THAT THE RULE OF VIOLENCE MUST CEASE AND THAT THE PERPETUAL MENACE TO THE FREEDOM OF NATIONS, GREAT OR SMALL, MUST BE REMOVED.

"The British Empire is prepared to devote the whole strength to it. Dark days may lie ahead, but with the inspiring answer still ringing in our ears from the millions, who think and feel with us, to fight on our side, we cannot doubt the ultimate issue.

"NO HATRED OR LUST OF DOMINATION MOVED US, BUT THERE ARE ISSUES WIDER THAN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EMPIRE. THERE ARE MOMENTS IN HISTORY WHEN THE VERY SPIRIT OF MAN IS AT STAKE. THIS IS SUCH A MOMENT."

WHAT CANADA CAN SUPPLY

British Mission Explains Need To Manufacturers In Secret Meeting

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The British requirements in Canada were outlined to secret meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in Ottawa to-day by the British War Purchases Commission.—Reuter.

DANISH EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.

A meeting of the Danish farmers urged that exports to Britain must be continued at all costs. Exports had been cut off by the new situation and it was urged that ways and means must be found.—Reuter.

Menzies Contradicts Report

MELBOURNE, Oct. 6.

Mr. Menzies said that the report that he was going to London early in 1940 was due to a misunderstanding. "No arrangement has been made for me to go to London."—Reuter.

New Zealanders Stand For Democracy

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), Oct. 7.

Referring to the European war, Mr. Fraser, acting Prime Minister said, "We have made up our minds that the principle of democracy as against that of ruthless aggression shall establish a just and humane state in the world." The Finance Minister, Mr. Nash, addressing a public meeting declared, "we, in the English-speaking world, cannot live with the menace of aggression hanging over us all the time We should be one of the prizes if the result of the conflict went the wrong way."—Reuter.

NEW CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A New Czecho-Slovak Government may shortly be formed with its headquarters in London. Dr. Benes, the former President of Czecho-Slovakia, who resigned after the Munich Agreement, will be the President.

A colleague of Dr. Benes said to-day that negotiations had been proceeding not only in London and in Paris, but in the capitals of other countries also.

Any suggestion that a Government has already been set up is incorrect. Dr. Benes is at present in Paris and is returning to London shortly.—Reuter.

CANADIAN FORCE ON ACTIVE SERVICE

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.

Major General Andrew MacNaughton will command the first division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on active service according to an official announcement.—Reuter.

Two British Minesweepers Attacked In North Sea

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Admiralty announces that two British minesweepers were attacked by enemy flying boats in the North Sea this afternoon. No casualties were incurred on either side.—Reuter.

DR. BENES IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dr. Benes, former Czechoslovak President is visiting France to-day.—Reuter.

U-Boat Near Mexican Coast?

Absence Of Mechanics From German Liner Arouses Suspicion

MEXICO CITY: Oct. 7.

Two master-mechanics are reported to have been absent from the German liner "Columbus" for two days, while they repaired the Diesel engine of a U-boat somewhere near the coast.

How the liner received the request for repairs is not known since the Mexican authorities had dismantled its radio, but the theory is expressed that there may be a small portable set aboard. If the facts are confirmed the "Columbus" would have broken neutrality privileges and would be compelled to leave for the open sea within 24 hours.—Reuter.

British Ambassador With Polish Government

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir Howard Kennard has resumed duties as Ambassador with the Polish Government.—Reuter.

Men Blinded By War

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In connection with the appeal of British Communities overseas on behalf of men blinded in the present war His Excellency the Viceroy is the patron in India for St. Dunstans and the local director is Sir Clutham Mackenzie, 174, Bowen Palli, Secunderabad.—Reuter.

BRITISH LIBERALS AND INDIA

Courage And Sacrifice Of Democrats Will Bring Freedom To World

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The British Liberal Party's attitude to Indian problems and the war was explained by Sir Archibald Sinclair in a letter which was addressed to Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, London, and in which he says:—

"We are now in a struggle in which the victory of Germany would mean the eclipse of all Liberal Ideals throughout the world for many years, if not for generations. The defeat of Nazi Germany on the other hand will make it possible for us to strive hopefully and vigorously as you may rely on British Liberals to do for the creation of those conditions in which the problems of India can be solved according to democratic principles.

While we devote ourselves mainly to our problems and you devote yourselves mainly to yours, we hope none-the-less that there may be a real and increasing understanding between us and that we may be privileged to work in harmony with you in the interests of the economic well-being and political freedom of the people of India.

At this moment, however, the supreme task is to defeat the present rulers of Germany who are recognised by public opinion in America no less than in Europe and India as the bitterest enemies of freedom in the world to-day. It is by the wisdom, courage energy and sacrifice of democrats the world over that the victory of freedom will be gained."—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL COURT RULES

The Industrial Court appointed under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, has framed the rules governing its procedure. These can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay. (Price half anna).

Faint Hope Of Peace Dashed

BRITISH PRESS DISBELIEVES HITLER'S GOOD FAITH AND DEMANDS END OF HITLERISM

LONDON: October 6.

The reaction of European neutrals to Hitler's speech leaves the situation unchanged. Full Norwegian feeling is that the speech offers no basis for negotiations and dashes any faint hope of peace.

Helsinki regards the speech as propagandist leaving the situation unchanged.

The Amsterdam "Handelsblad" says that the speech gives no hope that Britain can consider it as a starting point for fruitful reciprocal understandings.

The Japanese Press also dismisses the likelihood of the Allies seriously considering Hitler's proposals.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" doubts whether Britain and France will accept an International Conference and expects they will continue fighting till Poland is satisfactorily restored.

The "Nachinichi Shimbun" stresses Mr. Chamberlain's often expressed distrust of Hitler.

TURKISH POLITICAL CIRCLES CONSIDER THAT THE SPEECH LEAVES THE ALLIES NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT

COMMENTING ON HITLER'S SPEECH THE "WASHINGTON STAR" SAYS: "PEACE HAS BEEN BROUGHT NO NEARER BY THIS TRUCULENT ADDRESS."

THE "NEW YORK POST" SAYS: "HITLER'S NEW FANFARE OF PROMISES AND THREATS HARDLY CONSTITUTE A BASIS FOR ORDER ON THE CONTINENT."

The "Times" after stating that Hitler has disappointed no expectations says "there is much that is plausible in the so-called proposals. They are, in part, borrowed from the declarations of allied statesmen in the past.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and others have repeatedly declared their readiness for negotiations upon questions of trade, currency, raw materials and colonial policy. But Hitler's conception of "lebensraum" which means conquest and domination and the treachery which those base and futile aims have been held to justify, have defeated the peace-makers.

"To-day they are concerned not with Hitler's terms but with Hitler himself and Hitler's records.

They fully understand why it would be advantageous to the present ruler of the Reich to end Hitler's war temporarily with Hitler's peace. They know as well as any nation—they have much reason to know—how little the world has to gain from a long and bloody conflict."

In the light of Hitler's record it is impossible to regard as other than sickening hypocrisy his suddenly professed zeal for disarmament, elimination of submarines and bombing 'planes and for making impossible the waging of war on women and children, declares the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader on Hitler's peace proposals.

The "Daily Telegraph" adds that the wanton wreckage of slaughter that his aircraft has wrought among civilians in Poland are a sufficient exposure of his insincerity

If the world is to lay down its arms, it is the assassins who must begin. Hitler may try to shift the guilt of war to 'Jewish capitalism and international journalism', but the world is not deceived

The guilt belongs to that "dynamic evolution" as he calls it, whereby Europe has been racked and torn since he came into power. It has produced conditions in which existence has become intolerable. It has made even the dreaded ordeal of war a less terrible alternative."

The "Daily Herald" says. "Let Hitler withdraw his troops from Poland... let him agree that at the conference he proposes the restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia shall come first upon the agenda On such a basis there might be possibility of a genuine conference in which not only Great Britain and France but great neutral powers could be invited to participate. But there can be no peace which is merely called to confirm fruits of aggression."

The "Daily Mail" declares, "To the question 'Would these proposals be a basis for negotiation with a German Government we could trust', the answer with certain reservations might be 'yes', the chief reservation being that the withdrawal of German troops from Poland was essential to even a truce. In the case of Hitler and his Nazi associates the answer will be 'no'."

Hitler's Influence Fast Waning On Sea

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "Like Napoleon, Herr Hitler has been forced to surrender command of the Seas to the British Navy, but like Napoleon he still possesses great power on the Continent and in the Baltic.

"His aim is to persuade or force neutral States of Europe and especially the Scandinavian States of the Baltic to cease all trade with Britain and sell their produce only to Germany and countries under German influence. It is not the policy likely to succeed."

"The first evidence of this campaign," says the "Manchester Guardian," "was the preying of U-boats since last week on neutral shipping, sinking some at first sight and taking others to German ports, where their cargoes were removed. Though Germany's counter-blockade could hardly affect our strength so long as we ruled the outer sea, it is sufficiently annoying to require an answer."

"The obvious answer," says the "Manchester Guardian," "is the extension of the convoy system. This, Mr. Churchill in his recent broadcast expressed the hope that we should shortly achieve. After reviewing certain difficulties experienced in the last war in providing convoys for Scandinavian merchantmen owing to the proximity of these countries to German naval bases and the narrowness of the Baltic seas the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "This time our greater relative strength at sea and the use of the Air Arm may obviate these difficulties and enable us to rescue the Scandinavian States from their difficult position. It is noteworthy that in spite of one or two disasters in the last war neutral ship-owners and neutral skippers never lost faith in Britain's ability to rule the seas."—B.O.W.

LOADING ONE OF THE NEW LIGHT TANKS WHICH CAN BE RAPIDLY TRANSPORTED BY MOTOR-WAGON TO ANY POINT AT WHICH THEY MIGHT BE NEEDED: These tanks are being used by the French Army in their successful operations on the Western Front.

Peace Offer An Attempt To Justify War

CANBERRA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Robert Menzies, Premier of Australia, declares that Hitler's speech was no peace offer but a blustering attempt to justify war.

The plain questions to Hitler are: Is the independence of Poland and the national integrity of the Czechoslovaks to be restored? Is aggression to cease? Will there be an effective peace machinery and real disarmament? Hitler's outpouring of words does not answer them—Reuter.

Peace Is Impossible

MELBOURNE: Oct. 7.

The "Argus" writes, "Peace is impossible now. It will only be a prelude to fresh adventures. Our only course is to crush Hitlerism."—Reuter.

Speech Calculated To Annoy Allies

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The "New York Times" is mystified by Hitler's speech which, it says, is more calculated to annoy the allies than to please them.

Hitler pleads for peace because he has good cause to doubt his confident assertion that Germany can survive a long blockade and to fear the anger of the German people when they discover that they have once again been taken into the dark valley of disaster.

The "Herald Tribune" says: "There is nothing in the speech but a blunt demand to call off the war on Hitler's terms. It is incredible that truce should be erected upon this foundation."—Reuter.

REACTION IN ROME

ROME, Oct. 6.

The view held by those close to official quarters is that the tone of Herr Hitler's speech on the whole was moderate and he has made the last effort to prevent a general conflagration. Hence, it is hoped his words will be well weighed by the Governments concerned and no precipitate reply will be given or action taken which may place the whole civilised world in a jeopardy. A copy of the text was conveyed to Sgr. Mussolini this morning by the German Ambassador.—Reuter.

Hitler's Record Of Lies

The following are extracts from public speeches made by Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich:—

BERLIN, February 10, 1933

The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.

POTSDAM, March 21, 1933

Weighing the sacrifices of the last war, we want to be true friends of a peace which will at last heal the wounds from which all have suffered.

BERLIN, May 17, 1933

Germany, France and Poland will continue to exist. Germany wants nothing that she is not ready to give to others.....

The German Government is convinced that to-day there can be only one great task, and that is to assure the peace of the world....

The German Government wish to settle all difficult questions with other Governments by peaceful methods.

They know that any military action in Europe, even if completely successful, would, in view of the sacrifice, bear no relation to the profit to be obtained.....

Germany will tread no other path than that laid down by the Treaties. The German Government will discuss all political and economic questions only within the framework of, and through, the Treaties....

The German people have no thought of invading any country.

(Extracts from similar pacific declarations right up-to the invasion of Poland will be published from day to day).

HELP THE WAR BLIND RELIEF

Appeal To Britishers In Dominions

LONDON, Oct. 7.

An appeal to the British communities oversea to form committees to raise funds by local subscriptions in aid of the work of St. Dunstans to rebuild the lives of men blinded in the present war has been issued by Captain Sir Ian Fraser, himself a war-blinded officer, Chairman and Lady Pearson, President of St. Dunstans.

St. Dunstans, which became world-famed for work among men blinded in the last war has been entrusted by Government with the duty of providing a central war hospital for eye cases with combined establishment for training and re-educating the war blinded.

All communications should be sent to Sir Ian Fraser, St. Dunstans, Regents Park, London.—Reuter.

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80. MATRIMONIAL.

Matrimonial. For Khatri Gazetted Officer in Punjab. Age 30, Slim, educated virgin. Dowry, caste, province immaterial. First marriage mutually dissolved. Box No. 12319, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12278)

Wanted—Candidates for Station Master's course. Allowance Rs. 30. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Apply with 0-1-6 to: The Superintendent, Railway Telegraph Training School, Barh-Shah-Boola, Delhi. (12335)

Wanted a qualified Allopath or a qualified Vaid. Handsome pay upto Rs. 150/- p. m. Literary capacity to write advts., articles, etc. in the 3 languages, English, Hindi and Urdu essential. As a test, send a self-designed advt. of "Amritdhara" in the 3 languages along with application to:—Amritdhara, Lahore. (1102)

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44. SPARE TIME WORK

Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia & Co., Kangra (Pb.). (12680)

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Pictorius Book for Married Life: "Dampati Jivan." Contains 320 pages. Price 1-4. J. D. Bookseller, Broach. (12330)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

The Science of Success for Physical and mental troubles. Consult: Medical & Spiritual Bureau. Tayeb Building, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. (12342)

245. ASTROLOGERS

1940.—Powerful aspects are operating. Send birth details with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned Astrologer. For particulars send four annas stamps. Hora-Ratna R. G. Sapre, Rahuri. Ahmednagar. (12301).

270. PALMISTS

Listen to the silent Message of your hands and Profit by their revelations in remoulding your Destiny. Send annas 9 P. O. for self impression form. The Palmists Guild, Lucknow. (1231)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

2.35 K. W. 440 Volts Dynamo Direct coupled to 60 B.H.P. Vertical Compound Steam Engine. Apply Box No. 12336-A, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

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Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Violin. 8-10 Memboob Jan. 8-30 Valayat Khan. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Abdush Shakur. 10—Muse and Music. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Military Band Music. 11-7 Bing Crosby and Orchestra. 11-20 'Cello. 11-30 Music (I.) 12-0 noon Birha Ki Rat. 1-0 p.m. I Remember (B B C.) 1-33 Excerpts from Comic Opera. 5-0 Music (I.) 5-40 Music (E.) 6-10 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 6-30 Valayat Khan. 6-45 Asad Ali Khan. 7-0 Next Week's Programmes. 7-10 Radio Orchestra. 7-15 Mehboob Jan. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 P. S. Mukerji. 8-20 Abdush Shakur. 8-30 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 8-40 Asad Ali Khan. 8-50 Mehboob Jan. 9-45 Sangeet Sammelan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan. 6-20 Valayat Khan. 6-28 Mehboob Jan. 6-50 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Abdush Shakur. 7-30 Tan Paran. 7-40 Kumari Rebha Sen Gupta. 7-50 Kumari Lila Sen. 8-0 Mehboob Jan. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Potpourri

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 8-40 a.m. As Announced. 8-40 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-00 p.m. As Announced. 6-0 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 to 9-0 As Announced. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Tunes from Talaq. 8-10 Music from My Son 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 Songs from Street Singer. 8-30 In Her Mood. 8-40 News (H.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Sunderabai. 9-30 String Quartet. 9-35 Azmat Husain. 10-0 Gat Tora on Tabla. 10-10 Barkat Ali. 10-20 Readings from Marathi Books. 10-25 Dinanath. 10-45 Three Composers. 10-55 Narayanrao Vyas. 11-40 Radio Orchestra. 11-50 Hafiz Fazalurrahman and Party. 12-5 p.m. Bibbo. 12-15 Flute and Clarionet. 12-25 Azmat Husain. 12-50 Zohra Jan. 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 M. Umar Khan. 1-10 Dinanath. 1-20 Kairana Flourishes. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5-0 As Announced. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Sunderabai. 6-25 Been Baja Aur Bansuri. 6-35 Hafiz Fazalrahman and Party. 6-50 AIR Trio. 7-0 Dinanath. 7-20 Azmat Husain. 7-35 Drama (H.) 7-55 News. (M.) 8-10 News (G.) 8-25 Music (rec.) 8-30 Sport, by A. Talyarkhan. 8-45 Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Yeoman of Guard. 10-30 News Epilogue.

THE GLORY OF LOVE
LIES IN THE SUBLIMITY OF SACRIFICE!!
SEE
*This GLORIOUS LOVE!
*This SUBLIME SACRIFICE!!
in NEW THEATRES' DRAMATIZATION of Bankim Babu's GREAT NOVEL:
Kapal-Kundala
Featuring:
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, KAMLESH KUMARI, JAGDEESH, PUNKAJ MULLIK, ETC.
Music By: PUNKAJ MULLICK
IN FOURTH GLORIOUS WEEK!
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DAILY. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
(A Messrs. KAPURCHAND LTD. Release)!

15,000 Workers On Strike

Protest Against Non-Increment Of Wages In Jute Mills Near Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The workers of the Anglo-India Jagatdal Lower, Middle and Upper Jute Mills at Jagatdal, about twenty miles from Calcutta on the East Bengal Railway, have been on strike since the last two days. About 15,000 workers are involved in the strike.

The strike was initiated by the weavers of the middle mill as a protest against the alleged non-fulfilment of their demands regarding an increment in the rates of their wages and bonuses in view of the profit that the mill authorities are likely to make due to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

Representations containing the demands of the strikers have also been forwarded to the mill authorities and to the Government officials concerned.—United Press.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. As Announced. 6-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Ghulam Mustafa. 9-50 Narayanrao Vyas. 10-30 Late News

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. R. M. Maitra. 8-45 Ratnamala Sen. 9-5 R. M. Maitra. 9-20 B. Bhattacharya. 9-40 Radharani. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Band of Border Regiment. 7-20 p.m. Sushila Sen of Manipur. 7-40 Jharna Shah: Dance Steps. 7-50 Anil Bugchi. 8-10 Hara-Moni. 9-0 AIR Trio. 9-20 New Mayfair Band. 9-30 L. M. Mukherjee. 10-0 S. D. Matilal.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

9-30 a.m. Donald Duthie: Baritone. 9-45 Piano. 10-0 B B C.

Madras—1 & 2 Programmes

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Music (I.) 1-0 p.m. Hindustani AIRS (H.) 1-35 Interlude. 2-0 Music (I.)

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. Music (I.) 4-30 Music (E.) 5-30 M. V. Raju Gottuvadyam. 5-45 P. V. S. Iyer. 6-5 P. V. S. Iyer. 6-45 Premanubhuti: (T.) 7-30 Chittoor V. Nagayya 8-15 Viola. 8-25 C. V. Nagayya Voice. 8-55 Inland Armour. 9-30 Great Conductors. 3.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. A. Raoof. 5-45 Jaipal Rao. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (U.) 6-30 Studio Orchestra. 6-45 A. Raoof. 7-0 Tabla. 7-10 "Awaz Ki Dunya". 7-25 Jaipal Rao. 7-40 A. Raoof. 7-50 Duet. 8-45 "Nana Mian Ki Motorya". 8-55 Jaipal Rao. 9-15 Mushaira. 9-30 A. Raoof.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Vichitra Veena. 6-15 Tasweeren. 6-30 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-15 Shamshad Begam. 7-35 Siraj Ahmad. 7-45 Mixed Melodies. 8-15 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-35 Shamshad Begam. 8-50 Ummeed Ali Khan. 9-45 Khayal, Thumri and Geet.

B B C Programme

8-15 p.m. Leaves of Memory. 8-35 London Pall. Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Tale from Timbuctoo. 10-20 Sport.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 24, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 10, 1309
Hightide: 7-34 19-55
Lowtide: 0-41 14-19
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 22m

Monday Oct. 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday Oct. 10.

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

To-day's Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations

The Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations arranged by the B. P. C. C. for to-day (Sunday) are as under:—

9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Free Cinema Show at West End Theatre, Lamington Road, when the Bombay Talkies Picture "Durga" will be exhibited for the benefit of Harijan friends and Congress workers. Admission restricted by the issue of special passes by the B. P. C. C. Shri G. V. Mavlankar will preside.

6 p.m. (S.T.): "Priti Bhojan" (cosmopolitan dinner with Harijan friends) at Congress House, (to invitees only). Shri G. V. Mavlankar will preside.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Valpakhadi to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

MARATHI SAHITYA SANGHA ANNUAL GATHERING

Wagle Hall, Bombay, was 'en fete' to-night when the annual gathering of the above Sangha was held under the presidency of Professor A. V. Gajendragadkar. Prof. N. S. Phadke, the well-known literateur of Kolhapur, addressed the members on "Pavritrya Vidanbhan." There was a musical entertainment as well as a dinner party.

TAMIL DRAMA AT PAREL

The 'Sri Ranjani Sbah', Bombay will put on boards "Rajendran" a Tamil drama at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Democracy, False and True" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15

'A' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

A public meeting will be held from 'A' Ward Congress Committee to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Ghogha Street, Fort, Bombay for Gandhi's Jayanti.

BHARATIA SEVA DAL

Under the auspices of the Bharatia Seva Dal (Sewri) the National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at new Labour Camp, Jerbai Wadia Road, Sewri, Bombay No. 15 Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. the President of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will unfurl the Flag.

H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD WORKERS' UNION

Since the Dockyard authorities have not as yet redressed our grievances as contained in our ultimatum dated the 11th September 1939, all members and non-members of this Union are invited to attend the general meeting to be held at the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to consider what final steps should be taken on the 12th instant.

ADULT EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the Adult Education Committee Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, an informal conference of the workers of the Adult Education Classes in the Bombay Suburban District will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Meeting Hall of the District School Board, Andheri, when questions relating to the Adult Education in this district will be discussed.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Return of the Cisco Kid". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Goodbye Mr. Chips". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Indianapolis Speedway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bachelor Mother." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Marie Antoinette". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kon-Kisi-Ka". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Scouts to the Rescue". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dekha Jayega". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALEXANDRA—"Scouts to the Rescue". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Jesse James". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

Send Off To Savarkar

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on Friday evening to interview H. E. the Viceroy on Monday next. He was given a hearty send-off at the Bombay Central Station by the Hindu Mahasabha leaders.

'NATIONALISM AND WORLD PEACE'.

"Nationalism is the enemy of World Peace" is the subject of the debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Dadar.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlement Hall, at Chinchpokli, Bombay.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Goa Hindu Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of 'Haldankar's Fine Art Institute' Tribhuwan Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Under the auspices of Majlis i-Ahrar a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands to protest against the repressive policy of Punjab Government towards the Ahrar movement and to explain the attitude of the Ahrars on the question of "India and War."

SARASWAT DEENVATSAL SANGH

The 30th annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Charni Road.

ARCHBISHOP ROBERTS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

The opening ceremony of the Archbishop Roberts' Training Institute will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister will perform the ceremony.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

"RELIGION OF GITA"

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. H. M. Manji will speak on "The Religion of Gita".

G. S. BRAHMAN SABHA

A welcome function in honour of Mr. M M. Shanbhag, who returned from England after completing his higher studies will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. Luxmikant Shantaram Dabholkar will preside.

"VEDIC SHRADH"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Matunga, Gopitalao, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Shri Pandit Vijayashanker will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Shradh."

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

Archbishop Of Bombay Pays A Visit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The New Model High School, Dongri Street, Chinchbunder, Bombay was en fete on Friday evening when the Archbishop paid a visit to the school. He was received at the entrance by Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mathias who are conducting the institution. Dr P. Meisheri, Dr. Anklesaria, Dr. Colaco, Dr. Patrao, Dr. Mascarenhas and others were among those that were present to receive the guest of honour.

His Grace was then conducted around the classes which were fully decorated. His Grace took keen interest by asking questions to the children in all the classes and their prompt answers gave him no little surprise.

After tea the children of the school gave a variety entertainment consisting of dances which His Grace highly appreciated. In reply to the address presented to him in which the various activities were mentioned. His Grace said. "Democracy in India is impossible unless the different shades of communal opinion are united together as in this institution."

Bohras To Honour Mr. Barodawalla

The leaders of the Bohra community will be 'At Home' in honour of a distinguished member of their community, Mr. Taherbhoy Tyabally Barodawalla, Bar-at-Law, on his appointment as a Presidency Magistrate at Nazam Baug, (near Noor Baug) Dongri to-morrow (Monday) at 5-30 p.m Mr. I. N. Mehta, Chief Presidency Magistrate will preside.

"SHRADH CEREMONY"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Shri Pandit Vijayashanker will deliver a public lecture on "Shradh ceremony."

"BUNT ALIAS NADVA SANGHA"

The annual general meeting of this Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mangrol Mansion, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRIYA CO-OP CREDIT SOCIETY

Eighteenth annual general meeting of the Central Maharastriya Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. R. P. Karve Advocate, High Court, will preside.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 12th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

NO ANGLO-URDU SCHOOLS CLOSED

Allegation Against Bombay Government Denied

Some time back the Hon. Prime Minister received a complaint that two Anglo-Urdu Schools in the Province were closed recently and it was alleged that this was due to negligence on the part of the officers of the Educational Department

The result of enquiries made by Government in the matter has, however, shown that the complaint is not justified. On the contrary the number of Anglo-Urdu Schools and Classes in the Province which was 36 on the 31st March, 1937 rose to 43 on the 31st March, 1939. Two English Classes attached to the District Local Board Primary Schools at Yawal and Dharangaon, both in the East Khandesh District were closed during the period. The classes were closed by the District Local Board, East Khandesh, on account of low attendance.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HE'S BACK!...
The gayest gun-totin' caballero of them all!
WARNER BAXTER in
THE RETURN OF THE CISCO KID
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

"THE FIRST WORLD WAR"
The Drama, the Thrills, the Stark Reality of history's Greatest Cataclysm!
Also Film of the
MAGINOT LINE
CAPITOL DAILY AT 4 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST FEW DAYS ONLY!

"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
(OR "PUKAR")
MINERVA'S MASTERPIECE:
in TENTH BOMBAY WEEK at
MINERVA
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
(Under the Patronage of H. H. SHRI PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR)
EKACH PYALA
(By: Late R. G. GADKARI)
TO-DAY, 8th OCT. at 3-30 P.M.
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
Tickets available at the Theatre.

DECLARATION OF WAR AIMS ON OCTOBER 20

Expectations Of Political Observers In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

The "United Press" learns that the British Government's statement on War and India may be expected on or about October 20.

The next week will see, political observers expect here, the end of the Viceroy's talks with leaders of different shades of opinion and organisations in the country.

This will be followed by active consideration and the Viceroy's communications to Whitehall regarding his talks with Indian leaders.

Accordingly it is expected that an important announcement on the subject of British War aims and Indian demands should be made either at the end of the third week or early in the fourth week of October.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT AJMER

The Secretary of the Ajmer Nagar Congress Committee states that a public meeting was held here in the Town Hall on Monday night under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's 71st birthday. Pandit Ramchandra Vaidya presided.

Syt. Shobhalal Gupta, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, dwelt at length on the life and teachings of Mahatmaji whom he described as the saviour not only of India but of the world. Some poems in Mahatmaji's praise were also recited.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

A statement signed by almost all active Congressmen of Ajmer declaring their unstinted loyalty to the Congress, their unity of purpose and their readiness to respond to the call of the country's leaders have been widely distributed in the city in Hindi and Urdu. The statement of the Congress Working committee has also been given the widest publicity.

Sjt. Durga Prashad Chaudhry, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, exhorted the public to purchase Khadi in large quantities.

WAR COUNCIL FOR INDIA

"Guardian's" Suggestion For Reform At Centre

PAPER DEPLORES PARLIAMENT'S SILENCE

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The setting up of a temporary War Council by the Government of India, which will include representatives of the Congress, Muslim League Liberals and the States is suggested by the "Manchester Guardian," in the course of a leading article

The paper agrees that until the Viceroy has completed his talks with the Indian leaders and the Government has received his report, an official reply to the questions raised by the Indian National Congress can hardly be expected, but deplores that Parliament and public opinion do not so far appear to have realised the urgent need for some action that will bring India to the side of England as a contended partner. That silence must not continue.

After referring to the long series of solemn British assurances to India, that self-Government is the ultimate aim of British policy, the paper says that the choice is between yielded positions when they can no longer be held and granting liberties, when by conceding them, we can still gain the consent of the Indian people. It must be made clear that one of our war aims is international order based on the freedom of all nations. In devising steps to achieve this aim in India, it would then be legitimate to take account of the difficulties of Indian defence and problems of internal dissension. The paper declares that, once convinced that these matters are not used as an excuse for delay, most Indians will probably be ready to consider interim proposals.

'OVERDUE' EXPERIMENT

The paper points out that the Congress, though the largest and strongest body in India, is not the only one that can claim a hearing; the Muslim League has issued a statement that might be taken to show more fear of Congress rule than hostility to the British rule, and the Princes will have to be consulted about measures that would provisionally take the place of the postponed Federation. But the paper emphasises that all this does not mean that no practical steps can be taken at once. The Government machinery of India is at present democratic in the Provinces and autocratic at the Centre, the paper declares, and an experiment similar to that in the Provincial sphere is overdue in the Central Government.

Suggesting the setting up of a temporary War Council, the paper concludes: "There is no reason why a temporary War Council should not be set up, that could speak with authority for India. It might well include leading men of the Congress and the Muslim League, as well as Liberals, like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and, perhaps, a spokesman from the States. Such a Council could then be trusted to work out, in constant co-operation with the Viceroy, the elements of a working constitution."—Reuter.

WILL VICEROY ACT NOW?

(Continued from page 11.)

nent member remarked: "It now rests with the Viceroy as the Congress has placed its cards on the table."

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, arrived here to-day. Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy and Dr. Ghosh are expected this evening.—A. P.

RAJAJI JOKES WITH PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

WARDHA, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning.

Answering a question from the "United Press" representative Mr. Rajagopalachariar said with a smile: "You may say that I insisted on accompanying Mr. Bhulabhai Desai for having important talks even before we reach our place."

The Congress Working Committee met at 9-30 this morning. All the members except Dr. B. C. Roy were present. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. C. F. Andrews attended the meeting by invitation. Dr. Prafulla Ghosh came from Nagpur by car. Mufti Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat-Ulemai-Hind who was invited to attend the Working Committee meeting wired to the Congress President saying that he was sending Maulana Ahmed Saeed as he himself was indisposed.—United Press.

ADMISSION TO A. I. C. C. MEETING

Limited Accommodation In Hall

WARDHA, Oct. 7.

The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

"Accommodation in the hall where the A.I.C.C. is to meet being limited only a limited number of admission tickets can be granted to press representatives. A number of applications have been received from daily and other newspapers. Seats have been allotted only to news agencies and such dailies as have applied to the Reception Committee. It is not possible to give any passes to weeklies. So those dailies whose applications have already been received will be given tickets at Wardha on the arrival of their representatives. No passes are available for anyone else.—A. P.

WEEK END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

It was a batsman's day of cricket on Saturday at the Kennedy Sea Face. The Hindu Representative XI were engaged with Dr. Kanga's XI at the Parsi Gymkhana and batting first piled up 238 runs at a cost of 4 wickets at the close of play. The following are the scores:—

V. M. Merchant (Captain), c Havewala, b B. M. Mehta 37; U. M. Merchant, c Contractor, b Havewala 67; M. S. Naik (run out) 57; K. M. Rangnekar, b S. Mehta 62; R. Wadker (not out).

The match will be resumed at 11 a.m. to-day.

The Baronet Cricket Club were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday. The home team made 292 runs for a loss of 5 wickets at the end of the day's play and the match will be resumed to-day at 11 a.m. The following are the scores:—Habib Khairaz, st. Colah 74; S. M. Kadri, b Gowadi 120; A. P. Mansuri, b Colah 0; T. C. Ibrahim, c D. Mullan 11, and A. A. Hakim, b Gowadia 45.

The Hindu Gymkhana (North Matunga) were defeated by 120 runs and 6 wickets in a half-day match against the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (B), the visitors scoring 73 (all out) and the home team scoring 193 for 4.

The Bombay Gymkhana will play a one-day match to-day with the C.C.I. at the latter's ground.

46 RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 7.

Notices of as many as 46 resolutions have so far been received for the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held here.

Mr. Diwakar Patnaik in a resolution urged that the disciplinary action taken against all Congressmen, particularly Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, be withdrawn in view of the need for establishing unity and preparing the country for a united front.

Mr. N. D. Shankar in a resolution congratulates the State Congress of Mysore on its heroic fight and ask Congressmen to help the State Congress in the fight.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri in a resolution requests the Congress Ministries to repeal the repressive laws. —United Press.

Muslims And Congress

WARDHA, Oct. 7.

The "United Press" understands that the Working Committee is scrutinising the allegations of the Muslim League against the Congress Ministries regarding maltreatment of Muslims in Congress provinces.—United Press.

BOMBAY PREMIER FOR WARDHA

The Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and the Honourable Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, will leave Bombay for Wardha to-day (Sunday), and will return to Bombay on or about the 12th October.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

PUNKIN PARKER
(THAT'S HER REAL NAME)
RETURNS TO TEXAS
EVERY TWO YEARS
JUST TO BRUSH UP ON
HER SOUTHERN ACCENT.
PERFECT 3-POINT LANDING
FRANK CLARKE,
DAREDEVIL PILOT IN "MEN WITH WINGS", HAS BEEN A STUNT FLYER 20 YEARS WITHOUT INJURY.. EXCEPT FOR A FALL ON A CEMENT STEP THAT BROKE HIS ANKLE!
OLYMPE BRADNA
HAS HAD A GREEN DRESS IN HER PROFESSIONAL WARDROBE SINCE SHE WENT ON THE STAGE AT THE AGE OF THREE... SHE BELIEVES IT GOOD LUCK.
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Saturday's Races At Poona

Tomtit Wins Willingdon Cup

GARDEN WARBLER'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Poona's first favourites yesterday fared none too well, but several of the winners were freely supported.

The important Willingdon Cup race had a result totally unexpected by the majority of backers. Tomtit an useful performer, but with no recent form to commend him, beat the hot favourite Vandyke, in a good finish by a length and kept the prize in spite of an objection for interference. The four-year old colt now grown to his full strength, does credit to his sire Titia. and had obviously been well prepared for this event. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir who owns Tomtit was well pleased at the success of his colt of which he has always had a high opinion. Incidentally, it was the first success, recorded this season in the colours of this staunch patron of racing. Vandyke, ever the game battler, could not concede 21 pounds to his younger rival though he went down fighting. Maharaja's choice who has slowly run himself into form again was a good third and his return to the winning list should not be deferred.

GARDEN WARBLER'S SENSATIONAL WIN

A change of stables has wrought a remarkable improvement in Garden Warbler. Carrying Mr. Svamvur's colours, the aged son of Arion made a sorry example of his rivals in the Curzon Plate, winning by five lengths from Cheer Boys, a smart filly, who must soon credit the Kashmir stable with a win. Toltec was in the minor-place getter and Jovial Prince could not manage anything better than a fourth.

In taking Division I of the October Plate, Maroc did not win out of his turn. The good looking son of Coronach owed his success to the clever handling of Evans who succeeded where other riders had failed. This was the five-year old's first success in the country, and now that he has broken the ice he should go on to better things. A newcomer in Let Slip played the role of runner-up. He is a five-year old Australian bred gelding by Tippler out of Makura and is likely to improve on this effort. Dick Tapper kept the well-favoured Mark You of a remunerative placing.

MANAVADAR SUCCESS

Luck was not always attended the efforts of the chief of Manavadar to win races with the few horses owned by him. Fortune was kinder yesterday when Guiding Queen, out for the first time this season raised a winning flag in the October Plate, Division II. With Britt astride the five-year old daughter of B. D. A. trounced useful opposition which included the recent winner How's That. She was obviously "expected as she was a 6 to 1 chance at the "bell". Dinah's Son and Vijaya Kumar II filled the lessing placings.

If proof was wanted that Torquemada, now obviously back to his best again, was racing out of his class, it was furnished by the result of the race for the Caledonian Handicap, Division I. An easy winner last week and inadequately penalised for this success, he made hacks of his rivals yesterday, winning by four lengths with Jones "sitting pretty" a long way from home. Our usually alert Handicapper will, I think agree that attention drawn in these columns to the handicapping of certain horses in Class IV was justified in the light of recent events. Gay Nora and Gordon engaged in a close finish for the next best placing and finished in that order.

That rather shifty customer Rose of Persia II earned a winning distinction in the Caledonian Handicap, Division II thereby giving D. M. Mistry a winning success after a considerably lean period. Selby rode the gelding very capably and came up with a nice run to beat the unknown Abundantia by a neck. No Regrets was a close third with Reliable just out of it by a short head. For a favourite Gold Gainer gave a disgraceful display and Gorgus also very well backed could not cope with the big weight he was asked to carry.

SMART NEWCOMER

Considered unlucky when beaten into second place last week Chief Ruler made amends in the Holkar Plate, Division III. With Bromley in the saddle he finished resolutely to beat Jambal who was being hailed the winner. Sa'ad Faruq, though finishing wide, ran third and King Hilal, the favourite was fourth.

Mr. Mohammad Lahori's Lucky Lad won Division II of the Holkar Plate, but lost the race subsequently in an objection for crossing, lodged by the rider of Astafer Allah. Raisana who finished second was awarded the race and Lucky Lad relegated to third place Backers of Lucky Lad were unfortunate not to collect as he was definitely the best horse in the race as it was run and had the measure of the other two a furlong from home.

Amnavar owned and trained by Mr. H. R. Somekh won Division I of the Holkar Plate in fine style, beating Marsami Pasha, the favourite, Argonaut Beg and several others and atoning in some measure for his recent failures. He was ridden by Mohiddin who has been the most successful Riding Boy this season.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 253-8 and the Daily Treble, also won, paid out Rs. 3,465.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.

Mr. H. R. Somekh's AMNAWAR, 8-2, Mohiuddin 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar & Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's MARSUMI PASHA 7-10 Naji Dawood 2
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's ARGONAUT BEG 8-2 Virsingh 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL AL ARAB 8-12 Ramu Shinde 4

Not run: Madhuri 8-8 and Silver Cloud 8-2.

Won by 1 length, shorthead, shorthead.

Time: 1min. 41 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite Marsumi Pasha.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Division II). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAISANA, 8-2. Cook 1
Mr. R. S. Irani's ASTAFER ALLAH, 7-6. (cd. 7-7), Eude 2
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's LUCKY LAD. 8-6. Fazel Rahman 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's THE PILOT, 7-10. (cd. 7-11), Kassim Hassan 4

Not run: Good Luck 7-10.

Won by 1 length shorthead. 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 40 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 269 for win, Rs. 205. Rs. 26 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by Pawar.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Division III.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Diamond's CHIEF RULER, 7-0. (cd. 7-7) Bromley 1
Mr. Abbas Mahomed's JAMBAL, 7-7. (cd. 7-9) Britt .. 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SA'AD FARUQ. 8-12. Cook 3
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KING HILAL. 7-7. (cd. 7-13), Evans 4

Not run: Samah 9-0. Ala Mahlak 7-0.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 2 lengths, shorthead.

Time: 1 minute, 39 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 19. Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE CURZON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A. Svamvur's GARDEN WARBLER, 8-1, Meekings 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's CHEER BOYS, 8-1, (cd. 8-2) Burns 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC, 8-5, Mahomed Khan 3
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE, 8-3, Maxwell 4

Won by 5 lengths. 1|2 length, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 14 3|5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs 600 Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

The Chief of Manavadar's GUIDING QUEEN, 7-10 Britt 1
Mr. G. McElligott's DINAH'S SON. 9-0. Morley 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYA KUMAR II, 8-0, (cd. 8-1), Cook 3
The Chief of Bilkha's ROYAL PRINCE, 8-0, Callinan 4

Not run: Mangoola 8-0.

Won by 3 lengths. 3 lengths 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 43 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 36 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE WILLINGDON CUP. Distance—1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500, and Rs 9,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs. 2,000. Third Rs. 1,000.

A. Handicap for Indian horses starred in classes III and IV.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT. 7-8, Bromley 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's VANDYKE, 9-11, Brace 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 9-9, Meekings 3
The Raja of Bobbili's CATALAN, 8-1, Whiteside 4

Not run: Cartoon 8-5.

Won by 1 length, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 10 1|15 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 137 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP (Division I.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's TORQUEMADA, 9-2, Jones 1
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's GAY NORA, 8-0, (cd. 7-10) Jadhav 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDAN, 8-12, Cook 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS, 8-12, Mahomed Khan 4

Not run. Taramati II 8-1, Naidor 8-8, Princess Coral 8-1, School Quad 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 56 for win Rs. 26, Rs. 214 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP. (Division II.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROSE OF PERSIA II, 9-0, Selby 1
Mr. M. T. Wheeler's ABUNDANTIA, 8-3, Netto 2
Mr. D. G. Hill's NO REGRETS, 7-7, (cd. 7-8) Britt .. 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE, 7-7, Tait 4

Tote paid Rs. 99 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 61 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE OCTOBER PLATE (Division I.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. H. Romer's MAROC, 8-2, Evans 1
Mr. M. T. Wheeler's LET SLIP, 9-0, Morley 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER, 9-2, Cook 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU, 8-7, Selby 4

Not run: Bekorah 8-10.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 42 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

Arrests In Connection With Assault On Dr. Choithram

JACOBABAD, Oct. 6.

Thirtyfive tribesmen have been arrested in all in connection with the murderous assault on Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani and Mr. Amin Khoso, Congress members of the Sind Assembly.—United Press.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

AMALGAMATION OF BOARD OF CONTROL WITH C. C. I.

(By J. C. MAITRA)

After the lapse of a few months, "Indian Cricket", the Official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., has returned to the advocacy for the amalgamation of the Board of Control for Cricket in India with the Cricket Club of India Limited. All the old arguments in favour of the amalgamation have been repeated in the article and there is nothing new in it. It is agreed on all hands that the itinerany nature of the Board of Control does not speak for sound administration. If its office travels from place to place every year, as it is bound to do with the change of President and Secretary, the administration cannot but suffer. If it is fixed at a centre like Bombay, it is sure to increase the efficiency of its administration.

THE SET-BACK.

The idea was mooted three years ago when the first move was made to convert the Cricket Club of India into the M.C.C. of India. That the Marylebone Cricket Club has rendered immense services to cricket of the world everybody will freely acknowledge. An institution of that nature and calibre would be a source of great strength and inspiration to cricketers of this country. I am sure the scheme of amalgamation would have been a fait accompli' long ago, had it not been for the fact that the Club, which was about to absorb the Board of Control, fell a prey to mismanagement.

C.C.I.s MABILITY

The shock which the C.C.L. received at this juncture almost crippled its finances and retaveled its progress. In view of this state of affairs the Board of Control natuarlly felt reluctant to join hands with a body which was by no means in a position to help. It is very true the C.C.L. had helped the Board of Control to the extent of Rs. 40,000 in its initial stages. If the Board of Control had not sqrandered it away, they would not have been in the financial plight they are in to-ady. However, that is another matter. The plain fact that now stands prominently is that the C.C.L. is not in a position to render assistance of this nature in the near future.

Some time ago was trying hand to keep its heavy head amove water.

Nobody would be happier than myself to see this fine institution coming out the woods safe and sound. The C.C.L. is expected to be the pride of our country.

However much we may wish, thertfore, to save this institation we cannot run away from the frim such that it is in a very difficult situation to lay. To amalgamate with such a body will be suicidal to the Board of Contral. I fail to understand how the C.C.L., circumstanced as is in at present self can render any assistance to its poorer listen.

A MANIA.

It is pointed out, by the way, that the work of the Board of Control has increased tremendously during recent years. It is not conger a job for honorary workers. T here should be a paid staff to carry on the administration efficiently. I am all for such a proposal, provided the Board of Control can afford the expenses But I doubt very much if it can bear the burden. Of late there has been almost a mania for large and highly paid staffs. The C.C.L. has paid the penalty dearly for its extravagance.

AVOID THE BREAKERS.

The W.I.F.A. officials have realised the dangers ahead. I am hopeful that it will avert a crisis without much difficulty. I cannot predich the same thing about the C.C.L. Their burdens are too heavy to be cleared so easily. It is, therefore, incumbent on the part of those, who have been entrusted with the task of piloting it to a safe harbour, to avoid the breakers. They must curtail their expenses to the irreducible minimum, as a first step, if they wish it to live.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The next step is to increase the revenue. I am not at all sorry that its income from the bar has been stopped completely. Whatever may be said in favour of the bar as a medium to social contact with Europeans it has nothing to do with sport. I sincerely hope that more congenial mthods will be found to make the social intercourse intimate and happy. Sport cannot tolearate it. It is an unassailable fact that alcohol ruins the career of sportsmen. There have been gloring examples before us to which I need not pointedly refer .The C.C.L. must find out other sources of income which are in keeping with the traditions of sport. In my opinion the C.C.L. should give up the idea of making it an aristocratic club. The powers—that be must come down to the realities of the situation. People in general are not in a poistion t opay heavy mills.

OPEN THE DOORS.

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It is, therefore, no use having fall fees and large arreas. It is a bankrupt policy to levy high changes without any hope of payment. The wisest course for the C.C.L. at this juncture would be to reduce their fees all round, so that the maximum number. of members may take advantage of the institution and pay their bills promptly. They must allow as many more members to join the institution as possible. By keeping the doors, closed they are doing a lot of harm. The fear of turning the Club into and the tdition of the Hindu or Islam Gymkhana should not deter them from doing the sight thing. They must remember that the times are fast changing. The days of the idle anistocracy and the clubhunters are fast disappearing.

AROUND THE COURTS

ORDER ON SINGING GIRLS "ULTRA VIRES"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An order served by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on a singing girl residing near Kennedy Bridge requiring her to stop music at a certain time in the night was reversed by Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, Bombay, declaring it to be 'ultra vires', illegal, invalid and unreasonable.

Against this order, one of the women, Gangabai Ranjitsingh, made an application to the Court praying that the Police Commissioner's orders be revised.

Laxmibai Purshuram (30), residing at Bala Seth Wadi, Mahim, was reported to have jumped into a well on Friday.

Devji Pandu deposed at the inquest that the deceased was his wife. A man who had been arrested on a charge of manufacturing illicit liquor had given the name of the deceased as his accomplice. So the police kept a watch over his house as he was not to be found.

It was stated that the police constable on watch told the deceased that she might have to go to the Police Station, if her husband did not surrender.

On hearing this, she without the notice of the police constable escaped from the house, but later her body was found floating in the well at Taikle Wadi.

A verdict of suicidal death was returned by the Jury.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court quashed the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana on one Abdul Gaffur on the charge of murder.

The charge was in respect of the death of one Gurucharan Ramdhan who was found dead in a field within the limits of Vile Parle on January 2 last At the Sessions trial, the jury had returned a unanimous verdict against the accused, which was accepted by the Judge.

In setting aside the conviction their lordships observed that no motive for the offence was proved against the accused and there was no direct evidence to connect him with the crime. The case rested almost entirely on circumstantial evidence which was not satisfactory. The judge had also misdirected the jury on some point

TAYAB SHAIKH'S APPEAL TO JOIN CONGRESS

A public meeting was held on the Choupatty sands, on Friday, to receive Mr. Tayab Shaikh, the Organising Secretary of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, who was recently released from the Alipore jail. The meeting was attenned by about 5,000 people. Mr. V. B Karnik, the General Secretary of the League presided. Messrs Madan Shetty, P. R. Lele, Tajjudin, Rajaram Panday and others spoke in reception to Com. Shaikh.

Com. Shaikh, in reply, thanked the Bombay public for the grand reception they accorded to him. Proceeding he stressed the importance of the Congress as the only anti-imperialist organisation fighting for the freedom of India and appealed the people to join the same.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER

Judgment In Retrial Of Thana Case

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 7.

A sessions case which was remanded for retrial by the High Court resulted yesterday in the accused Chahu Undrya, aged about 25, being transported for life, on a count of murder.

Late Sir Hormusji Adenwalla

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of late Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, at a meeting of the Parsis, held under the auspices of the Parsi Anjuman, at Sir C. J Hall, on Saturday evening, when Mr. M. P. Khareghat presided.

The President in the course of his speech said that Sir Hormusji rose to a high position in the commercial world by dint of his great business acumen. He established business connections in Aden and Africa with success. He used the wealth he amassed for the welfare of the poor. His charities running into lacs were mostly cosmopolitan. He was truly a great man and the basis of his greatness lay in his charity, his burning desire to help the poor and his strong character.

Mr. Khareghat then referred to the services rendered by Sir Hormusji to the Parsi community

Dustoor Meherji Rana moved a resolution appreciating the services rendered by Sir Hormusji to the community and the City of Bombay The resolution was adopted by the meeting.

MR. G. V. ACHARYA, A BORN CURATOR

Historical Society Thanks Him For Services

Mr. Girjashankar V. Acharya, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Bombay Historical Society, was given a hearty send off by his friends and members of the Bombay Historical Society on the eve of his retirement at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. B. T. Anklesaria highly eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Acharya to the Bombay Historical Society and said that, while the finances of the Society were in straitened condition, Mr. Acharya helped immensely to stabilise the same. Mr. Acharya was a born Curator as his father was also a Curator. He wished Mr. Acharya long life and hoped he would continue to help the Society.

Mr. Acharya was then garlanded and given a set of books as present by Mrs. W. C. F. E. Beal on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Acharya thanked the Society and his friends for the kind reception held in his honour and said that though he was returning, he would be going to his country in Junagadh, which is a splendid place for further historical research.

Among those present were also Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Hon Mr. B. G. Kher and Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa sent messages of regret for their absence and wished the Society's function every success.

The function terminated after light refreshment.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened steady at Rs. 192/8 and declined to Rs. 190/8 on general realising but later on there was active buying and prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 194. This buying was influenced on fears of continuation of war and later the rise was arrested by scattered realising. The undertone of the market was good and as anticipated prices rallied.

Liverpool cotton market remained closed to-day. In the local market there was scattered realising which in the absence of any support declined prices to Rs. 192/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	191	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.		178	0 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/Jan.		142	0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Broach A/M highest 190; lowest 186; closing 189 1/2

Oomra D/J. highest 177; lowest 173 1/2; closing 176 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 143; lowest 140; closing 142 1/2.

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 191, highest Rs. 193; lowest Rs. 190 1/2; closed Rs. 192 1/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Giza 2 Spot 7.55—9; October 6.99—1; November 7.04—1; January 7.13—0; Mar 7.19+1; May 7.24+1; July 7.29+1.

Uppers 7.18—4; October 6.57+2; November 6.57+2; January 6.45+3; March 6.44+4; May 6.42+5; July 6.40+5.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Yesterday London gold was steady at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.02 5/8 at New York.

London silver registered a sharp rise of 1 1/4d. at 22 1/2d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 1 1/4d. at 22 1/4d. India and speculators bought. Offerings were small but later on there was no business. New York spot silver price was raised 1/8 at 35 1/8 cents per ounce. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 60/1 and forward was Rs. 59/8. The local market was fairly steady and Aso delivery after fluctuating between Rs. 58/6 and Rs. 59/2 steadied at Rs. 59. There was moderate turnover. Gold was fairly steady.

	GOLD	SILVER.
Ready	41 2 6	58 8 0
Aso	41 3 0	58 12 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 7.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper 83/8, 4 per cent 1960-70 95; 5 per cent 1945-55 106.

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda 95; Bank of Hindusthan 25/8; Bank of India 127/12; Central Bank 30/2; Imperial Bank F.P. 1355, Imperial Bank P.P. 335/10; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 100/12; Union Bank 57/8

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles 380; Ambica 250; Arun 222/8; Arvind 1175; Asok 196/4; Bharatkhand Textiles 1825; Bombay Dyeing 880; Buckingham and Carnatics 187; Calico 680; Central India 266/4; Century 266/14; Colaba 136/4; Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills—; Elgin 140; Gokak 171/4; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 40; Jubilee 246/4; Khatau Makanji 117/8; Kohinoor 303/12; Laxmi Cotton 505; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 96/14; Morarji 126/4; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4, New Great 257/8; Raipur 677/8; Rajnagar 160; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 77/4; Sholapur 3000; Simplex 93/2; Swadeshi 256/4; Vishnu 1200.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord. 1382/8; Tata Hydro Ord. 144/1; Tata Power Ord. 1220;

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 137/8; Ajmer Electrics 10/1; Amalgamated 10/4; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram. 121/4 Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 525; Associated Cements 138; Belapur 201/14; Bombay Burma New 171/4; Bombay Burma Old 530, Bombay Steam 276/14; Bombay Telephone 78/4; Br. B. Petrol 4/13; Burma Corporation 6/2; Dalmia Cement 10/7; Indian Bleaching 104/6; Industrial Investment Tr. 42/8; Indian Radio Ord. 340; Indian Radio Defd. 340; Indian Copper 2/6; Indian Iron 32/6; Mysore Sugar 33; Port Canning 70/12; Premier Construction 73/12; Rohtas Industries 20/14; Scindia Steam 22/2: Shivrajpur 44/4; Steel Corp. of Bengal 17/2; Tata Oil 43/8: Tata Steel ordy. 360/8; Tata Steel Defd. 1790.

JUTES.

Birla Jute 19; Howrah 60/8; Hukumchand 3/15; Kamarhatty 532; Kankinarrah 426; Lawrence 406; Reliance 65/8.

Professional Support And Covering In Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES FIRM

Cotton Mill Issues Rally

BOMBAY: October 7.

A majority of operators on the local Share Bazar believe that Hitler's proposals are unacceptable. There was fairly sustained buying and as anticipated, prices rallied. However, in view of usual uncertainty there was nothing like any impressive buying, but the undertone was fairly good. How far the present improvement will be carried, entirely depends upon developments in Europe, but we still believe that the long range outlook is favourable.

Many Wall-Street operators interpreted Herr Hitler's overtures as unfavourable to peace hopes, others decided to await developments believing that the Allies might leave a way open for bargaining. After actively advancing anything to four dollars, the market turned nervous and quiet and finally actually recorded general declines of fractions to one dollar in an easy close. U. S. Steel shares closed 5|8 up at dols. 75-1|2. Anaconda Coppers lost 1|8 at dols 33-1|8. General Motor shares declined 1|2 at 54 dollars.

Most of the speculative active shares lost half of the improvement in the recent liquidation process. Tata Steels were not pressed down to the same extent as they are still quoted with dividends. Thus on the whole after substantial reaction, the market displays constructive tone with outside interest confined to narrow limits. The market is cautious with no inclination to over-trade and there was some professional short covering.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1,765 and this proved to be the lowest level for the day. There was fairly steady buying and with occasional reactions, prices improved to Rs. 1,805. At this level there was some realising which arrested the rise and prices reached to Rs. 1,792-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 356 and closed at Rs. 361.

Cotton Mill shares also rallied with improved buying. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 872 and advanced to Rs. 881. Associated Cement shares steadied at Rs. 138-4. Bombay-Burmas also improved to Rs. 531.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

100	Ahmed Advance	312	8
250	BOM. DYEING	881	4
100	CENTURY	267	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	267	0
100	COLABA	137	0
100	Coorla	112	8
250	David	40	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E D. Sassoon Def.	0-6-3	
100	Finlay	109	0
100	GOKAK	172	0
1000	Hindustan	1,795	0
100	Indore	40	0
100	Khatau	110	0
100	KOHINOOR	305	0
250	Laxmi	472	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	131	4
250	Model	52	0
50	MYSORE	97	8
200	NEW GREAT	258	0
100	Osmanshahi	43	12
100	PHOENIX	272	8
25	SASSOON SILK	77	4
1,000	Sholapur	3,060	0
50	SIMPLEX	91	8
100	SWADESHI	257	0
100	SWAN	108	0
500	Vishnu	1,180	0
1000	Westerns	935	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	95	0
25 50	Central	30	2
500	Imperial	1,336	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	325	10
50-100	India	127	12
100	Reserve Bank	100	12
5	Union	5	6 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	562	8
15-100	Jupiter	10	3
20	Mercantile	49	0
15-75	New India	32	4
200	Oriental	3615	0
10-50	Vulcan	6	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd. Old	137	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1385	0
10	Ajmer	10	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	121	12
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	152	8
100	TATA HYDRO	144	8
100	TATA POWERS	1225	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	937	8
100	C. Province	91	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Bombay Dyeing (860) 872 875 873 887 882 881

Century (256) 264 261 266 269 267

Central India (257) 264 263 269 267 270 267

Kohinoor (295) 301 300 309 306 305

New Great (245) 248 255 258 260 258

Simplex (90) 92 93 92 95 93/8

Swadeshi (249) 254 256 252 261 259

Associated Cement (136/8) 138/12 138/4

Andhra (1385) 1385

Tram. Ord. (121/8) 121/12

Tata Hydro (144) 144/8

Tata Power (1225) 1225 1221

T. Steel Dfd. (1740) 1765 1770 1785 1782 1790 1800 1793 1792/8

T. Steel Ord. (350/8) 356 359 358 360 359 362 361

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (153) 153 152/12 152/8

Bellapur (199) 200 203 202/8

B. Steam (276/8) 277

B. Burma (521/4) 527 526 536 532 533 531

100	Dh. Baramati	91	0
100	Gujarat	91	8
100	Mandra Bhon	90	0
100	Pachora Jamner	85	12
100	Sara Serajganj	X.D.91	12
500	Tapti Valley	741	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6	2
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	44	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1792	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	361	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	527	8
10	Air Services	6	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	202	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	277	0
125	B. BURMA	531	4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	171	4
2sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 13	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	105	0
100	Western India Match	113	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42	8
100	I. Radio Def.	325	0
100	I. Radio Ord	340	0
100	Port Canning	71	0
30	PREMIER CON.	74	0
15	Scindia	22	2
25	Tata Oil Mill	43	8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1280	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	270	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	70	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	102	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	132	2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1382	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	187	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	102	4

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1949/52 84/12

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 84/2 nominal.

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 85/12

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 98/12

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/0

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 99

4 per cent 1960/70 94/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/8

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/9

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 106/12

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 90

4 per cent M Deb 1974 90

5 per cent M Deb 1959 101

6 per cent M Deb 1954 111

5 per cent K P T 1956 112

Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 7.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 1 month 1/6 2 months.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 324

Bank's buying D D 323

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,280

Bank's buying T T 1,350

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 Days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 53 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 27 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 7th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/4 7/8 7th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 7th inst.

Java/London 7.42/50 7th inst.

New York/London 4.02/4 6th inst.

London/New York 4.02 5/8 6th inst.

London/Paris 176.10 6th inst.

London/Italy 79.50 6th inst.

London/Belgium 23.85/24.30 6th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.90/18.05 6th inst.

London/Berlin — 6th inst

London/Stockholm 16.70/90 6th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.52/60 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 5th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/4 5th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 1/2 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 5th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 1/4 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 6th inst

London Discounts 3 months 2 1/4 per cent 5th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 2 1/4 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 3 1/4 per cent 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 3 per cent 6th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 6.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£66 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 on later	£79 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£87 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£88 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£100 1/2
Victory Bonds	£102
Chartered band of I.A. and China	£6 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£72
National Bank of India	£25 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe Oct/Nov. 20/6; South Australian Oct/Nov. 21/3.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 6.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 9 5/8.

Assessment Can't Be Basis Of Protection

Bombay Assembly Discusses Debtors' Relief Bill

With regard to the personnel of the Debt Adjustment Boards, proposed in the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, discussion on which was resumed on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe stated that it might be difficult to find men in the initial stages.

Therefore, Government proposed to have Second Class Sub-Judges to begin with. But he was sure that in course of time, proper persons would be found.

Discussion of the Bill clause by clause was taken up on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, was in the Chair.

DEFINITION OF 'DEBTOR'

The question as to who should be considered as a debtor for purposes of giving relief in the Bill for the Relief of Agricultural Debtors was discussed at great length in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when the consideration of the Bill was resumed.

The definition of the word "debtor" is contained in Section 6 of Clause 2 of the Bill and there are nearly 63 amendments on this Section.

Mr. G. K. Phadake in an amendment for the deletion of the above Section providing that one who had been cultivating the land should be included in the class of debtors.

The Finance Minister opposed the amendment, which when put to vote was declared lost.

Mr. D. K. Kunti's amendment to the same Section adding the words "from a date prior to 1st April 1937", was accepted by the Government and passed.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to Opposition amendments stated that assessment should not be the true test of giving protection. Joint families were then likely to suffer.

All the amendments were lost.

The House, then, adjourned till Monday.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, laid the foundation-stone of the new building of Government Law College at Churchgate Reclamation on Thursday evening.

Late Rev. Uttama's Funeral

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

The question of the funeral of the late Bhiku Uttama was considered on Sunday by a Burmese public meeting held at the monastery where his remains are lying in state. The meeting decided after several hours' debate that funeral would be held in March when on the full moon of Tabaung the cremation will take place.

Homage to the late Bhiku is being paid by Burmese public turning up at the monastery where every night lectures are being delivered on politics and allied questions of national importance from the Burmese point of view.—United Press.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Bose Demands Clarification Of Govt. Attitude

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Prior to his departure for Gauhati, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose sent the following telegram to Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, at Darjeeling regarding the release of political prisoners:

"Two months expired to-day but no final announcement regarding political prisoners. Consider this breach of faith on part of Government. Kindly wire Government intention so that Bengal Congress may decide future course of action accordingly. Request permission to interview political prisoners at Alipore and Dum Dum jails."

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ORDINANCE

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent another telegram to Home Minister regarding Press censorship in Bengal. The following is the text of the telegram:

"Have visited six provinces since outbreak of War but have seen nowhere such senseless annoying working of Press Ordinance. Strongly protest against such encroachment on civil liberty. Request you to remedy matters earlier."

PROTEST AGAINST COMMONS.

Since his arrival in Calcutta Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been in touch with the authorities concerned in connection with press censorship and the application of the Defence of India Ordinance in Bengal. He will discuss the matter with the Home Minister when he returns to Calcutta on October 7 or 8 and it is probable that he may not be in a position to leave for Nagpur.—United Press.

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It is an excellent nerve builder. Guarantees a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs.

Whitish grey hair give place to the new growth of jet black hair permanently and a new set of teeth grows up in old age.

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STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ELLIOT SULLIVAN THOUGHT HE'D LOST HIS ROLE IN "RACKET BUSTERS" WHEN HE GOT CUT BY FLYING GLASS IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT..... BUT THE SCRIPT REQUIRED HIM TO BE BEATEN BY RACKETEERS SO HE WAS ABLE TO FIT RIGHT INTO THE PART!
CHARLES BRUNO 6/18
WM. WORTHINGTON, WHOSE PHOTOGRAPH IS USED IN A SCENE FOR "THE YOUNG IN HEART," RECEIVED A DAY'S PAY JUST FOR LETTING THE STUDIO USE HIS PICTURE!
SUSAN HAYWARD HAS BEEN UNDER CONTRACT FOR A YEAR AND POSED FOR 5,000 PUBLICITY PHOTOGRAPHS..... BUT NEVER APPEARED IN A MOVING PICTURE!
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MADNESS OF 1914 RETURNS

Frustrated In Attempts To Wreck Br. Ships, Nazis Now Attack Those Of Neutral Powers

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Recent activities of German U-boats against neutral shipping confirms the opinion in London that the German policy is now to counter British blockade by any methods that may serve regardless of international law or common humanity.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "German Admiralty frustrated in its onslaught on us has directed its submarines and other commerce destroyers afloat and in air to use all resources of frightfulness on undefended prey—shipping of neutrals. There is no doubt about the law and tradition of sea on rights of neutral ships against belligerent. Nothing except safety of belligerent vessel can justify it in sinking neutral.

ATTACK ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

German war on neutrals is being conducted, according to a Commander of one U-boat, under orders that neutral shipping may be destroyed 'on the ground of destination'. But apart from capture neutral vessels have been torpedoed when going from one neutral port to another with neutral cargo. They have been sunk though they make no attempt to resist U-boat or escape.

MADNESS OF 1917 AGAIN

Thus far Scandinavian countries have been the victims of suffering most, but Germany has destroyed ships of other nations and blared threats all over the world. She is raving again in madness of 1917. Then as now she believed her brutality could frighten neutral shipping from seas and terrify neutral countries into sacrificing their trade for her benefit. The lesson of the last war has to be taught her again.

NO SUBMISSION

From Neutral Governments comes no sign of submission, but stern protest and plans of self-protection. The Swedish Navy are prepared to convoy Swedish vessels all round their coast. Norwegian shipowners have, no doubt, a convoy system which was adopted in the last war and will eliminate major risks of German piracy. Germany will find that seamen of the world are as determined to defy her now as they were then and the capacity of British sea power to defend them is greater than ever".—B. O. W.

Jinnah's Notice To All Muslim League Colleagues

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

Nawabzada Liaquat Alikhan informs the "Associated Press" that under instructions from Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of All-India Muslim League, he has addressed letters to all the members of the Working Committee of the League asking them to hold themselves in readiness to attend a meeting of the Working Committee at Delhi between October 15 and 22, to consider the result of the talks now proceeding here.

The meeting is expected to be convened when these talks take some concrete form.

Meanwhile the members have been requested to keep themselves free from any engagements.

The letter adds:—"The President hopes that you will be able to attend the meeting in view of the urgency of the question, which will come up for discussion."

The exact date of the meeting is expected to be announced shortly:—A. P.

"Limit To Government's Patience"

Sind Premier's Warning To Muslim League Satyagrahis Of Sukkur

KARACHI, October 7.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, in a statement to the "United Press" said that the Sukkur Manzilgah satyagraha was launched by the Muslim League because of his personal differences with certain League members.

He maintained that the satyagraha was launched in breach of all the undertakings given by leaders, including Sir Abdulla Haroon, Khan Bahadur Khurro, Mr. M. H. Gazdar and others.

He was taken to Sukkur to study the situation on the spot and there he was asked to announce that in his opinion the building in dispute was a mosque. "It is improper", he continued, "for the majority community to put such pressure on the Government regarding the true merits of the case".

The Premier declared that Government exercised clemency in the case of satyagrahis belonging to the rank and file as they had been grossly misled by the leaders in the name of religion. The responsibility for the satyagraha rested entirely with the leaders.

In conclusion the Premier affirms the determination of the Government not to submit to any threat of satyagraha. The matter would be considered on its merits in a calm atmosphere after the satyagraha is called off. and the building which was occupied in defiance of Law is evacuated. "Hitherto", he declared, "Government had refrained from using their lawful powers to put an end to violence, but there was a limit to the patience of the Government".—United Press.

JOIN SIND TO BOMBAY AGAIN

Sind Hindus Want Savarkar To Urge This Demand On Viceroy

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

In view of the religious agitation launched by Muslims in Sind, Hindus of Sind have initiated a campaign for the re-incorporation of the Sind province with Bombay. In pursuance of this campaign Mr. Virumal Begraj and Mr. Shamdas P. Gidwani, Hindu leaders have sent the following telegram to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha who is interviewing the Viceroy:

"The British Government separated the Sind province from Bombay to placate Muslims. Recent events in Sind have shown that separation is suicidal to the Hindu minority and has retarded the progress of all the communities. Kindly press the Viceroy to re-incorporate Sind with Bombay."—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE LEAVES FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Calcutta this noon by the Assam Mail in connection with his interview with H. E. the Viceroy. He leaves for Delhi to-morrow night by the Delhi Mail. He is not proceeding to Nagpur before going to Delhi.

He is also meeting the Home Minister of Bengal to discuss with him the situation arising out of the working of the Ordinance in Bengal and the question of the release of the political prisoners.

Mr. Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar, who had been deputed to Delhi acquainted Mr. Bose with the talks he had with Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—United Press.

SUBASH-NAZIMUDDIN TALKS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose met the Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Minister for Home Affairs, Bengal, this evening. It is understood that the talks, which lasted for about forty minutes from six centred round the operation of the Ordinance Rules and the question of release of the political prisoners who are still lodged in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails.

Mr. Bose changed his programme and left for Nagpur this evening by the B. N. R. Mail in connection with the Anti-Imperialist Conference which opens to-morrow. He will leave Nagpur on Monday morning by the Grand Trunk Express for Delhi to interview H. E. the Viceroy.—United Press.

SIX PERSONS FAST UNTO DEATH

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

To-day is the seventh day of the fast unto death undertaken by six persons, including three old ladies, in front of the Secretariat to bring moral pressure to bear on the Government to take action against Dada Lekharaj, founder of the Om Mandli. The condition of two ladies who are fifty-five years old and whose daughters are with the Om Mandli is causing anxiety.

As the Government have declined to take action against Dada Lekharaj, a hartal has been declared on Sunday. Dharna at the residences of the Ministers is also contemplated.—United Press.

Jawaharlal To Meet States' People

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will meet some States' people from Dhamai to-night when the situation in the State will be discussed.—United Press.

Polish Foreign Minister In London

LONDON, Oct. 7.

August Zaleski, the new Polish Minister, will visit London next week. It is expected that he will remain for several days and have conversations with Lord Halifax and other members of the War Cabinet.—Reuter.

LONDON, October 6

Dealing with the effect of the war on the Empire Air Services the Air Ministry after stating that two services weekly are being maintained to Sydney, one to Kisimu and one to Durban by flying boats adds that one service weekly is also operating to Egypt via Malta by landplane and the possibility of extending it to India is being considered.—Reuter.

"A VERITABLE CHALLENGE"

French Press On Hitler's Reichstag Speech

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The public awaited Herr Hitler's speech with curiosity but without anxiety, according to the newspapers which consider that it is an attempt at self-justification and self-glorification but bringing nothing new to the problem.

"A Veritable Challenge" is the title of the editorial in the "Petit Parisien" which declares that the speech contains nothing concrete. Herr Hitler wants to stop the war because his people see in it nothing but uselesss suffering and terrible danger.

"Le Journal" writes: "We cannot give in. If we yielded regarding Poland we should condemn to death Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland and also ourselves."

"L'Epoque" says that the effect of the speech on foreign countries will be deplorable.

"La Victoire" writes: Britain and France have answered the speech in advance.

"Excelsior" says: "Only defeat will dissolve Herr Hitler's bloody prestige across the Rhine.—Reuter.

IMPUDENT AND WORTHLESS

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 7.

"There was a chance that Herr Hitler would offer a basis for reasonable negotiations, but it did not come off", says "Rand Daily Mail." The domination of the world remains Hitler's aim.

The "Cape Argus" says that the speech was an ultimatum rather than an offer. The challenge will be taken up by the Allies who will not abandon their task until final victory.

The "Cape Times" writes: "The speech was worthless and characterised by impudent proposals and monstrous insincerities. Hitlerism must be destroyed.—Reuter.

Turkish Press On Hitler's Speech

ISTANBUL, Oct. 7.

Hitler's speech opens no hope of peace is the unanimous opinion of the Turkish Press. One leading daily says that Hitler has presented no concrete proposals but vainly tried to justify war which he himself deliberately provoked.—Reuter.

MOSCOW DOES NOT COMMENT

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Moscow wireless in its broadcast in the German language refrained from all comment on Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech.—Reuter.

UNIONIST MEMBERS FOR PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In accordance with the Party Truce during the war, Sir Dymoke White has been elected unopposed as the Unionist Member of Parliament for Fareham in succession to Sir Thomas Inskip, now Lord Caldecote (Lord Chancellor), and Mr. Hugh Molson has been similarly elected as Unionist Member for High Peak, Derbyshire.—Reuter.

FINLAND INVITED TO MOSCOW FOR TALKS

HELSINKI, Oct. 7.

The Soviet Government has invited Finland to send a delegate to Moscow to continue political and economic negotiations. The Finnish Government is considering the matter.—Reuter.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

	New York, Oct 7
Previous closing	8.83
To-day's opening	8.84
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.80
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

	Liverpool, Oct 7
Previous closing	5.63
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	..
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 191

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 7

The New York cotton was moderately active in the absence of any stimulating foreign cables, while lack of fresh incentive at home also checked aggressive operations.

The trading in December began at 8.84 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade support but scattered hedging and liquidation depressed values. December gradually receded and closed at 8.80.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 7

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 192-4. The price advanced to Rs. 193, but later again receded on general selling. The market closed quiet at Rs. 191-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 7

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.13/9.13) 9.12/9.12
December (8.85/8.84) 8.84/8.84
March (8.57/8.56) 8.59/8.58
May (8.38/8.38) 8.38/8.38

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 7

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 55 1/8) dol 54
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/8) dol 33 1/8
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 78 1/2) dol 74 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 117) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct 7
Previous closing	4.02 5/8
To-day's opening	4.02 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct 7
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Oct 7
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 7

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.43) 30.50
London on Milan (79.50) 79.00
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1 2 1/32 sellers 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (2 1/4 per cent) 2 3/16 to 2 1/4 per cent.
4 months (2 3/8 per cent) 2 3/8 per cent
6 months (3 to 3 1/4 per cent) 2 7/8 to 3 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct 7

SILVER			
Silver ready	58	6	0
Silver Asho	58	8	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	1	0
Gold Asho	41	1	9
Sovereign	26	15	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct 7

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	3	11	9
Wheat May	3	13	6
Linseed May	6	1	9
Groundnuts February	35	10	0
Castorseeds May	38	4	0
Cottonseeds January	23	9	0

CALCUTTA SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Share markets: Jutes ruled firm market. Best features being Nuddea-Gourepore and Megna and fair business was put through in them. Coals not so much interested. Teas steady. Miscellaneous speculative issues kept steady while other industrials displayed very little importance. Govt. securities continued firm. Following were closing quotations. Govt. securities 3 per cent Govt. paper 72/2 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 84/6; 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 106/14. Bank Reserve 101; Cotton Dunbar ord 170.

Coals: Bhalgora 4/11.

Jutes: Agarpara 19/12; Anglo-India 373; Albion 239; Auckland 206; Alliance 272 small lot; Bally 219/8; pref 131; Barnagore 150/8; Champdany 166; Caledonian 415/8; Cheviot 205; Delta 416/8; Fort Gloster 545 small lot; Gourepore 662; pref 125 small lot; Howrah 60/4; India 335; Kelvin 515; Kankanarrah 428 small lot; Kamarhatty 533, 958, 279/8; Megna 27/12; New Central pref 140; National pref 144 small lot; Nuddea 62; Orient 218 small lot Standard 303; Union 415/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/1; Indian copper 2/5: Bengal Chemical ord 365; Indian Galvanizing 28/4; Indian iron and steel 32/4; C div; Steel corpn. 16/15; B.I. corpn ord 3/9; pref 143; Macfarlane and Co. ord 5/4; Titaghur paper a ordy 17/14 small lot b ordy 17/6; Assam Saws 2; Carew and Co., 12/6.

Tea:—Rydak 51.—A.P.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 50
Copper Sheets	Rs. 68

Tone:—Steady.

Viceroy Invites Liberal Leader

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The Hon. Mr. Prakash Narain Sapru, President of the All-India Liberal Federation, received a telegram to-day, inviting him to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on Friday, (13th instant). Mr. Sapru has accepted the invitation. —United Press.

Swedish Steamer Released

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.

The Swedish steamer 'Algeria' which was captured by Germans on September 30, and taken to Kiel has now been released. 'Algeria' was bound for Genoa with a cargo of pig-iron and woodpulp. —Reuter.

Finland Calls Up Reservists

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.

Finland has called up a certain number of Reservists as a precautionary measure to safeguard her neutrality.—Reuter.

Counterfeit Coin Factory At Ahmedabad?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

After a prolonged investigation, the police have unearthed an alleged counterfeit coin factory in one of the suburbs of the City and arrested one goldsmith. Several implements are seized. More arrests are likely.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-10-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees 1.6 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees 0.9 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles per hour.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.36 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.18 inches.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct 7

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	96	67	—	38.8	+14.4
Amraoti	96	75	—	24.0	—4.6
Akola	97	75	—	25.1	—2.4
Ahmedabad	95	72	—	19.7	—7.8
Ajmer	94	76	—	7.5	—10.9
Ahmednagar	93	65	—	12.7	—5.7
Ambala	99	67	—	18.5	—5.1
Allahabad	91	74	—	46.0	+10.9
Benares	91	74	—	31.9	—4.5
Bareilly	94	73	—	29.2	—9.7
BOMBAY	87	77	—	54.2	—13.5
Bangalore	84	66	—	15.8	—5.7
Bhopal	94	73	—	48.3	—
Baroda	95	67	—	26.0	—
Belgaum	85	69	—	59.5	+19.1
Bahawalpore	100	72	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	93	75	—	15.6	—
Bellary	95	74	—	8.6	—3.7
Bhavnagar	97	75	—	24.8	+5.0
Chittagong	86	76	0.4	91.9	+14.8
Calcutta	90	74	1.3	64.8	+16.6
Cuttack	92	74	0.6	38.9	—7.3
Cawnpore	95	74	—	33.0	+0.2
Calicut	89	78	—	87.3	—2.4
Colombo	85	79	T	29.4	+6.3
Cheerapunji	69	60	0.7	357.7	+37.8
Cocoanada	91	74	0.8	21.7	—1.1
Cochin	84	75	1.1	87.0	+11.8
Dehra Dun	84	67	—	94.3	+20.9
Delhi	99	75	—	15.9	—6.9
Dehra I. Khan	101	65	—	1.5	—3.9
Desa	95	66	—	11.0	—12.4
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.2	—9.0
Fort Sandeman	91	60	—	3.5	—2.0
Gorakhpur	90	76	—	50.4	+5.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	70	—	14.0	—11.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	75	—	—	—6.0
Indore	90	69	—	31.7	+1.1
Jhansi	95	72	—	33.4	—0.1
Jubbulpore	92	69	—	51.3	+1.3
Jacobabad	102	71	—	—	—2.3
Jaipur	99	71	—	7.4	—14.4
Karachi	82	73	—	0.1	—5.8
Kodaikanal	64	53	—	19.5	—6.1
Khandwa	95	71	—	24.9	—2.2
Lucknow	93	74	—	32.6	—1.8
Ludhiana	100	70	—	12.0	—10.1
Lahore	101	68	—	9.4	—7.6
Lyallpur	99	68	—	5.5	—5.6
Multan	103	72	—	2.6	—2.5
Mysore	85	67	0.3	10.3	—5.3
Madras	94	78	—	8.7	—8.5
Marmagoa	83	75	—	70.7	—
Malegaon	93	66	—	19.0	—0.1
Mussoorie	64	54	—	55.5	—15.3
Mahableshwar	78	61	—	221.2	—35.5
Murree	72	55	—	21.7	—15.1
Mount Abu	76	66	—	19.5	—38.4
Masulipatam	92	78	—	17.0	—8.1
Mandalay	86	76	—	32.5	+13.3
Mangalore	85	78	—	99.5	—8.7
Meerut	—	—	—	17.1	—10.3
Mercara	76	64	0.1	84.9	—20.9
Nagpur	95	69	—	34.4	—8.7
Ootacamund	65	55	—	30.6	+1.6
Patna	89	78	0.1	49.2	+6.5
Peshawar	94	67	—	1.1	—3.6
Poona	90	67	—	15.7	—5.9
Pachmarhi	83	66	—	94.5	+23.1
Port Blair	84	73	—	69.0	—4.2
Quetta	84	43	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	83	70	1.1	51.6	+1.2
Rawalpindi	95	64	—	16.7	—5.9
Rangoon	87	77	—	90.6	+13.7
Ratnagiri	84	76	—	122.7	+27.6
Rajkot	96	72	—	5.7	—19.2
Sialkot	97	74	—	16.1	—6.7
Srinagar	83	47	—	3.0	—5.1
Sholapur	96	75	—	12.1	—10.3
Shillong	73	58	0.2	67.4	+9.7
Simla	66	55	—	43.2	—5.0
Surat	94	73	—	29.0	—10.1
Salem	92	75	—	22.5	+0.6
Trichinopoly	91	77	—	13.9	+0.8
Trivandrum	86	77	—	29.7	—0.8
Vizagapatam	87	77	—	11.6	—10.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

THUNDER RAIN IN BENGAL

POONA, Oct 7

Thunder rain has been nearly general in Bengal and in Chota Nagpur, local in Assam and Bihar. A few thunder showers has also been reported from Orissa, East Central Provinces, Malabar, Mysore and North Madras Coast.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-10-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Oct 6

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	39	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	Rs.	83	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	Rs.	88	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	Rs.	93	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt	Rs.	13	8	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	Rs.	16	0	0
Ginger ready bleached for cwt.	Rs.	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	Rs.	19	8	0

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 5

January	2.16
March	2.21
May	2.26
July	2.30

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 5

December	dol 0.81 7/8
May	dol 0.82
July	dol 0.80 3/8

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 6

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 50 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 66 0 0

Tone: Steady.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, Oct 7

On the local exchange planting issues have been a shade easier for want of fresh support forthcoming. Electrical issues have been dull, whilst Textiles have been neglected. Banks came in for a moderate turnover. Government securities have been dull.

Transactions reported 3 per cent 1963-65 loan Rs. 82/6; 4 per cent 1960-70 loan Rs. 95/10; 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Rs. 102; 5 per cent 1940-45 loan Rs. 107; 3 per cent 1952 Madras loan Rs. 86/2; Imperial Bank contributory Rs. 327; Bank of Hindustan 25; Reserve Bank 99/8; Indian Bank 100/12; Buckingham and Carnatic ordy 188 189; Periakaramalai Tea 15/6 xd; Midland Rubbers 3/3; Peninsular Plantations 3/13; Tropical plantations 12/4; Kalpettas 14/4 small lot; Dunlop Rubbers ordy 20/11; Vellore Electrics 9 cd; Karokal Electrics 40/8; Deccan Sugar ordy 143/8; Mysore Sugar 32/12 d; Trust Bank and Insurance Units sh 15/6; Associated Cements 135; Nov; Scindia Steam 21/8; Indian Irons 31/12 31/15 cd; Steel Corporation of Bengal ordy 16/12 16/13 16/14 16/15 17 17/2 17/3; Burma Corporation 6/3; Tata ordy 353/8 355/8 Nov; Indian Copper 2/5.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct 7

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—				
Ready (Small Grain)	Rs.	16	0	0
Ready (Large Grain)		16	2	0
Shipment September F B H		6	14	0
Shipment October F B H		7	3	0
Shipment November F B H		7	6	0
Shipment December F B H		7	8	0

Tone: Steady.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART ON THE BACK BAY!

ARCHITECTURE IS A GREAT ART—MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA—UTILITY OUTWEIGHS BEAUTY—CONFLICT OF IDEALS—MODERNISM V/S NATIONALISM—ARTISTIC INDIVIDUALITY OF INDIA—BOMBAY NEEDS AN ART-GALLERY—DRAWING GRADE EXAMINATION—STALE EXHIBITS SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

The style of architecture that has been a vogue in recent years reveals that the aesthetic sensibility of India is being suppressed by the obtrusive influences of the utilitarian creed. Art demands emphasis primarily on the aesthetic and not utilitarian principles. Architecture is a great art. It is one of the bare necessaries of mankind, but India views, with equanimity, the downfall of its architecture from the high pedestal on which it was installed. Modern India thinks of architecture in the terms of utility and not beauty.

Utility Vs. Beauty

Entire subordination of architecture to any theory of utility is repugnant to its spirit. India had recognised this principle and had built its traditions on it; but the trend of modern architecture openly repudiates them. An art-form cannot be distinctive of a nation unless it is an evolutionary offshoot of its traditions. Can India claim the functional type of architecture as a growth of its traditional art?

Utility, solidity and durability are the physical principles of the construction of a structure, but they cannot override beauty, harmony and dignity which are the aesthetic principles of art. Architecture should maintain an equilibrium between both. Whatever may be its claims to beauty the modern architecture gives undue freedom to utility to outweigh beauty.

Style Not Indian

Votaries of the utilitarian creed who harp upon the wide scope of the sanitary amenities that the modern architecture entails should not forget that sanitary requirements existed and were looked after in ancient India. Indians did not reside in houses which were dungeons camouflaged by artistic facades. Architecture should provide every convenience and comfort, but at the same time should not overlook art.

The ideals of art, which govern the modern architecture, are not identical with the ideals of Indian art and, therefore, cannot satisfy the artistic needs of India. Whatever may be the nationality of the style of the modern architecture, it should be emphatically stated that it is not the product of the creative genius of India.

Back Bay Buildings

The massive buildings on the Back Bay Reclamation represent a liberal contribution by Bombay to the crusade that India has launched against its architecture in order to seek its salvation from the sin of traditionalism. The modern architecture records the unconditional surrender of traditionalism to eclecticism to which India has recently been highly susceptible.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, the Minister of Public Works, whilst presiding at the lecture on architecture organised by the Bombay Field Club on 26-9-1939 remarked that the buildings had no beauty, because no attention was paid to the idea of art, beauty and comfort. His advocacy for the assimilation of the spirit of India's architectural traditions in modern buildings ought to appeal to architects and their patrons.

"MERCY"
(By N. A. Dere, Sculptor).

Modernism Vs. Nationalism

The lecturer, Mr. Shrish Chatterji, is an intrepid champion of Indian architecture. He is not a visionary nor is he an unpractical classicist. His suggestions to the Housing Committee of the National Planning Committee, if accepted, will instil the spirit of nationalism in architecture. Nationalist India should have national architecture.

But, modernism and not nationalism in architecture is the objective of an average architect. He summarily dismisses the claim of Indian architecture which, he thinks, is archaic and unsuitable to the modern times. He should be told that since India applied the brake to its architectural traditions and turned its face westwards for inspiration, they have stagnated, but not petered out.

"LOVE'S BONDAGE"
(By N. A. Dere, Sculptor).

Artistic Individuality

Mr. Chatterji does not want modern India to return to the age of Ajanta, but wants the spirit of Ajanta to return to modern India. Architectural traditions, if resuscitated and adjusted to the present conditions, will form a basis of national architecture. It is argued that the modern buildings represent the soul of those who inhabit and construct them, but do they represent the soul of the soil on which they stand?

Is India determined to extinguish its artistic individuality? The appalling apathy of the people to architecture furnishes reasonable ground for such scepticism. Art can never be independent of the soil of its birth. The ultra-modern architecture records the artistic servility of India. The artistic heritage of India expects it to be a creator and not a copyist.

The system of education without art has fostered slave-mentality in the sphere of art. The diploma Course of architecture, which is said to be under the consideration of the University of Bombay, will not offer a solution for the vital problem of architecture unless it lays adequate emphasis on the Indian viewpoint. The Provincial Governments should also focus their attention on the planning of architecture on a national basis.

Art Gallery

The Association of the Young Artists deserves to be congratulated on having organised an exhibition in aid of the famine relief fund. The exhibition served a twofold purpose of rendering services to the suffering humanity and affording an opportunity to the public to witness the works of artists of Bombay. The Association has yet to learn the modern methods of publicity and organisation. The age, in which the organisers of the exhibition live, cannot excuse them for their poor appreciation of its requirements because they happen to be artists.

The reference, made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher while declaring the exhibition open, to the necessity of a national art-gallery was very encouraging. The art of Bombay has grown to a high level, but is not adequately appreciated. An art-gallery and a machinery for the production and circulation of the best works of artists are the requisites for making art accessible to the people. An art-gallery is the urgent need of Bombay. It should be progressive and fully representative of the presidency and should be under the control of the Government.

Drawing Teachers

Mr. M. R. Chapalkar, who appears to be one of the drawing teachers who submitted their suggestions to the Hon. The Minister of Education for the manner and method of conducting the Drawing Grade Examination, has, in his letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 21-9-'39, not been able to cite any cogent reason for transferring the control of the examination to the Drawing Inspector.

His reference to the ability and reputation of some drawing teachers as artists of high order testifies to the soundness of the present system of examination, provided the teachers referred to by him have passed through it. The efficiency of the examiners cannot be doubted since they, according to Mr. Chapalkar, are selected from the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art and from among the renowned artists.

A demand for the appointment of drawing teachers to the board of examiners appears to be the only important point raised by Mr. Chapalkar in his letter, but the same does not justify the suggested transfer of the system of the examination, from the art-department of the Government to the Drawing Inspector.

Unwelcome Tendency

A review of the First Poona All-India Salon of Photography that appeared in some papers in August has referred to the unwelcome tendency of exhibitions accepting photographs that have been previously exhibited. That many people do not get the opportunity to visit a particular exhibition is not a valid argument in favour of exhibiting stale exhibits. An exhibition of art or photography should every time aim at selecting the exhibits that were not exhibited previously in the same town.

Preacher: "Now, class, what is false doctrine"

Johnny: "I know, bad medicine."

* * * *

He: You understand, dear, that it will be wise, for business reasons, to keep our engagement a secret.

She: Oh, yes, that's what I am telling all my friends.

* * * *

The height of something or other is a girl on the beach in a sun-back suit carrying a parasol to keep her back from getting sunburned.

* * * *

Little Willie: "Daddy, give me a dime."

Daddy: "Don't you think you're getting too big a boy to be asking for dimes?"

Little Willie: "All right. Give me a quarter."

September Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of September was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for September.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

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Responsibilities Of Cyclists

(By A. S. TROLLIP, President, Safety Squad Association)

Motorists are all agreed that the cyclist is a menace on our roads. What has the cyclist got to say to that? Of course the cyclist throws the blame for the high toll of accidents on the driver of the faster and more dangerous vehicle. The fact remains that accidents in which cyclists are concerned have greatly increased in the last few years. The rise in the number of motor cars on our roads has much to do with the increased casualty list, but we must seek a more detailed study of the subject if the problem is to come anywhere near solution.

Permitting both the motor car and the bicycle to travel on the same street and highway is the chief cause of the trouble. This has been avoided by the separation of these two types of road users, but this can be done only to a very limited extent. Consequently, cyclists must use the streets and highways which must be shared with other vehicles.

Cyclists have little to fear if they conform with the traffic regulations and are able to ride their machines safely through the intricacies of modern traffic. A bicycle is a comparatively slow-moving vehicle and, obviously, on the highway many cars will pass it. This need not be a hazard if the cyclist proceeds in a straight line and keeps as far to the left of the road as possible. Many accidents have occurred because bicycle riders wobble from side to side and lurch into the paths of passing motor cars. This wobbling may be due to inexperience, to riding a bicycle of unsuitable size, or to inattention. Cyclists are often guilty of riding in the wrong direction on one-way streets, weaving in and out of traffic giving inadequate hand signals, ignoring traffic lights, making U-turns in the middle of a block, and performing various other unsafe acts without the slightest heed for traffic laws or consideration for other users of the road.

Juvenile Cyclists

The question is often asked: What is the suitable age for a child to commence cycling? A more important point is when a child should commence to ride by itself on busy roads. This is not an easy question to answer, because children vary so much in intelligence, physical strength, and alertness. What should, therefore, be impressed upon parents is that because a child proves a good and skilful rider on the playground and by-ways, it does not follow that it is competent to plunge into the turmoil of a main thoroughfare and face all the noise and speed of motor traffic calmly, or do the right thing in an emergency. If there is the least doubt about the child's ability to manage itself safely through the intricacies of main road traffic, parents should arrange for an older person to accompany it.

The child's bicycle can contribute considerably to the safety or otherwise of its rider. It is most important to see that the rider is correctly seated, so that he or she can reach the pedals comfortably without the slightest straining or stretching

If it has to stretch then the child sways and wobbles, and has no proper control of the machine. There is likelihood, too, of injury to its health. It is important also, to see that the brakes work efficiently and that the machine steers and runs truly. It is indeed very unfortunate that parents who exercise continual surveillance over the child's other activities, regarding physical exercises, swimming courses and other outdoor pastimes, show no interest whatsoever in the child's cycling activities. What is worse, parents are often guilty of purchasing or allowing their children to purchase second-hand bicycles which are fit for the scrap heap and not at all trustworthy vehicles for use on the highway. Others allow their children to ride even on busy thoroughfares without assuring themselves that the children are proficient enough to do so safely. All these causes go to increase the heavy accident toll on our streets and highways.

How Schools Can Help

School authorities can help to control cyclists by following the plan that is being used in other countries to great advantage. Cycle Patrols should be formed in every school consisting of experienced cyclists, whose privilege it shall be to train beginners in cycling and instruct them in the rules of the road. When the period of instruction is over, a teacher, appointed for the purpose, examines the candidates and grants a licence if the pupil passes the riding test and has sufficient knowledge of the Highway Code.

Each new pupil entering the school has to pass a written test on the Highway Code and show himself or herself to be a capable cyclist before a licence is granted. Careless or reckless riding is punished by "suspension" or "endorsement" of the licence. Parents whose children do not pass the test are warned against allowing their children to ride on public streets and thoroughfares before they obtain a licence from the school authorities. Children in such schools soon learn to take a pride in being proficient cyclists and it is needless to say how greatly such a scheme will help to solve the traffic problem in this country.

Avoid Traffic Hazards

Bicycle riding is a clean and healthful sport and in our day is also a great convenience to school-going children as well as to the working population. However, traffic of this nature must be controlled. Cyclists should take it upon themselves to find ways and means to avoid traffic hazards and to consider the convenience and safety of other users of the road, motorists as well as pedestrians. There are definite rules for safe riding. To know and follow them is to reduce, at least, the accident possibilities created by other vehicles. If every cyclist determined to observe traffic rules like other vehicle users, and to be considerate in the use of the carriageway, accidents would obviously be avoided.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Conducted by
Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On Saturday, September 30 "for the first time in the History of Bandra", according to "A Suburbanman" of the "Chronicle", Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated there and that under the auspices of the local branch of Balkan-ji-Bari. Credit for this, besides others, goes to our venerable worker, Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta.

On Sunday, October 1, all Bombay and Suburban Branches of the All-India Children's Association celebrated the birth-day anniversaries of the own organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, together at Vile Parle Detailed reports of both these annual functions will be given in the next Sunday's Corner.

* * * *

Ganpati Festival

(By Bro. Radhamohan Agrawal.)

Only last week were the celebrations of Ganpati Festival over here and elsewhere in Maharashtra. I received an article on the Festival from Bro. Radhamohan Agarwal and a couple of photographs from Sjt. M. J. Vyarawalla. Perhaps it will not be out of place and date to give them in these pages to-day.

Of all the festivals for which India is famous. and they are many, none is more striking than the "Ganesh Festival" which is celebrated in Maharashtra in the month of September.

There is a sense of joy and activity everywhere. The grown-ups as well as the children are full of zeal and happiness. They form associations known all over as Melas; collect large funds and set up a weekly programme, which is performed with great enthusiasm and 'eclat'.

A colourful and beautifully moulded image of Ganesh often known as "Ganpati" is kept in a decorated room where fine paintings and drawings are arranged in an artistic manner. The public in general take much interest in it. Lectures on national or religious subjects are arranged, recitations of songs about battles and chivalry from Shivaji's period are held, dramas based on the patriotic lives of ancient kings and heroes are enacted, rendering the programme very amusing and also instructive.

On the last day, the public roads, the crowded squares and the river-side, resound with the sound of music and the tinkle of cymbles. There is a continuous stream of men and women in their multi-coloured dresses ebbing and flowing in the streets.

Everything betokens of a festive season. The images, placed in palanquins, are taken singly or in groups through the city, with loud cheers of "Ganapati Bappa Morya—come soon next year". And as the darkness sets in torches and red and green lights are flashed on them presenting a dazzling scene. This goes on till every single image is immersed in the river.

Friends and relations meet on this festive night and greet each other with affection. Envy and anger are banished for the moment from every heart.

The pioneer, in the field of giving importance to this festival, was our national leader, Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It is his work which advances, encourages and impels us in the path of progress even now. In order to combine the people of Maharashtra he gave a political significance to this festival. One idea that constantly occupied his mind was to bring about the full co-operation of the public in every sphere of social and political life.

The lesson which we learn from this great festival is to love and unite among ourselves, to sail smoothly across the sea of life and enjoy freedom which is our birth-right.

THE AUTUMN BEGINS

This photo appears in beautiful colours on the front cover of the Autumn Special Number, October issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," which is full of interesting reading matter and pictures, as usual. If you are not its permanent subscriber, send for this issue without fail, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager "Pushpa" 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. *(Photo by N. G. Shah)*

Prayers (left) to Lord Ganpati: (Right) Children help their Mother in performing the religious Ceremonies—. *(Photos—M. J. Vyarawalla)*

* * * *

Good And Gentle Ways

(By Sis. D. Miranda)

The following poem has been sent by Sis. D. Miranda, aged 14 years. The poem may not be quite "good", but surely as a "gentle" attempt, our publishing this may prove to be an encouragement to her.

Be good and gentle, true and kind,
All friends on earth you'll surely find;
You can be as good as gold,
If you do as you are told.
Never speak on evil word,
Be as gentle as a bird;
Never dare to tell a lie,
Speak the truth until you die.
Be quite sure you are to blame
If you spoil another's name;
So be good and kind to all around,
Then surely for Heaven you are bound.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

* * * *

Who Was Clever?

(By Sis. Vimla Gujral)

Here is a story sent by Sis. Vimla Gujral of the Indraprastha Girl's School, Delhi. It is a good amusing story, and I am sure you will like it.

A Bengali, a Madrasi and a Punjabi went on a journey. On their way they stayed in an inn. They rented a small room and baked some very nice chapatis. These were thirteen in number. Also they brought four seers of milk.

When the dinner time came they were at a loss to decide how to make an equal division. They began to think but could find no way out. So one of them suggested that whoever tells the finest dream in the morning will eat all the chapatis and take all the milk. Then they slept.

At night the Punjabi fellow got up and consumed all the chapatis and drank the whole of the milk.

In the morning the Bengali said, "In the night the God Indra sent for me in a golden chariot to his Durbar and I had a very nice time there."

The Madrasi said, "I got a flying horse and riding on it I flew from star to star."

The Punjabi said, "Friends, I had a very bad dream. The Angel of Death came and ordered me to eat all the chapatis and drink the whole of the milk or he would kill me. I had no alternative but to do so."

"Why did you not wake me?" said the Bengali.

"I called for you but you had gone to Raja Indra's Durbar," said the Punjabi.

"But I was here," said the Madrasi.

"Brother," said the Punjabi, "I

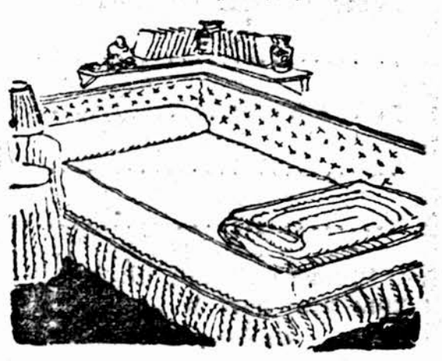
(Continued on page 26)

Pleasant Homes

A YOUNG LADY DOES HER ROOM OVER INTO A STUDIO

The young lady daughter in the M—family decided recently that she wanted to do her room over into a studio. Her mother smiled indulgently but gave her consent, and everybody was surprised at how smart the room turned out to be.

Walls and woodwork were painted (by young Miss M. herself) in a soft but definite putty colour. The old beadstead she discarded entirely, setting mattress and box spring on legs in one corner of the room. To frame this she used a width of quilted turquoise chintz on the wall outlined with a narrow wooden molding and with a book shelf at the corner. A bounce of turquoise around the bottom of the bed and a spread of a modern nubby weave fabric in putty colour finished off this corner of the room in good style. Extra odd cushions were in rust, and so was the quilt.



A corner of a bed-sitting room.

The very nice dresser that had been in the room was retained, minus the mirror, and used with wall shelves above it. A new desk was added to the room, a knee hole type, and a small radio as well. A pair of small easy chairs were hand-me-downs from the living room as was a good-sized hassock. With fresh slip covers in rust they did nicely here (and gave mother a good excuse to have new ones for the living room). A large unframed mirror filled the space between the two windows.

The Windows

For the floor, a new rug in a putty colour two-tone pattern was a permanent invesment, for it would go in various later incarnations of the room. New lamps were added too—with turquoise pottery bases and plain white shades. At the windows the curtains were of plain white voile with a shaped valance covered with quilted turquoise chintz and cloth window shades of that new sunny yellow. This note of yellow repeated the predominant colours of flowers that were framed on the wall.

Isn't that a pleasant room for a girl who likes to have a place for her own club meetings and get-togethers? It even does nicely for bridge. Yet it serves all the practical needs of bedroom and study.

"Yus, you can tell the boys they won't see much of me for a fortnight. The Missus 'as gone to camp with the Territorials."

LISTEN, YOUNG MAN

By LADY With A House

Dear Young Man of 25—(who wrote to tell me what he thought of me in not-so-flattering terms. Although actually I 'was' flattered at that for him to consider me worth two whole page of single spaced typing. Said he—"I am sitting alone in my law office pounding the keys of a very noisy machine with the intent of making your moments miserable." So I'm twice flattered,—it's been quite a time since young men bothered to make me miserable.

You say that no one but housewives and marriageable daughters could possibly be interested in my column. Now, pray, who else would you think I'm writing to? I'm delighted if I pick up a stray reader like yourself, but I'm not making a great point about that. It just happens that housewives and housewives-to-be are the people I'm interested in and who I hope are interested in what I have to say.

But wait, dear boy. You too should click your heels together, make a low bow from the waist and say, "Thank you man," for what I'm doing. Because in the end you're due to reap some definite benefits from my ramblings-on. If you're not married now, you probably will be one of these bright days, and life is going to be a lot pleasanter for you if your heart's desire takes on the job of home-making as a profession and feels that there's glamour in housework. Because there is, you know, even if it has been disparaged by comparison with the false glory attached to the girl who trips out and makes a career for herself in business or the arts.

A Woman's Job

So be grateful that I'm speaking out for the home-woman and endeavouring to romanticize the job of home-making, to make the housewife realize the future and the possibilities of her work and go at it with the same gusto that you put into your career. For certainly it's a job worth doing well, one in which women can make their greatest contribution to their times. And you, young man of 25, would probably be the first to agree with me that there are few jobs that women hold in business, industry or the professions that couldn't be done as well—or better—by men. Whereas the home is one place that really 'needs' women. I mean intelligent talented women too, for the potentialities of home-making as a profession and an art have scarcely even been charted. With modern mechanical help for the routine jobs, we can just begin to do a real job.

Ironically, it would be this moment when the world would decide to snub the whole idea of housework as not being worth an intelligent person's bother. A dangerous attitude, that. And how do I try to counteract it? By just the same means that magazines and movies have built up a glamour-picture of the working woman. By talking about the things in home-making that are fun, interesting, challenging. By putting the home woman in a becoming frame. By making her day-to-day story a picture worth painting.

A letter from a young man of 25.

Maybe, young man of 25, you won't understand this now. But some-day if you are ever mired down in a household run by a woman who thinks she's being wasted on her job, who apologizes for being "just a hosewife" yearning for "something interesting to do", you may remember. And realize that maybe I'm not so silly after all.

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from page 25)

shouted for you but you were flying from star to star."

* * * *

Atmosphere Weight.

Atmosphere is what scientists call the 50-mile-thick blanket of nitrogen, oxygen and other gases enveloping the Earth.

In the atmosphere and above are billions of tons of matter in particles infinitesimally small called "cosmic dust."

The atmosphere weighs 5,000,000,000,000,000 tons and exerts a pressure of nearly 15 pounds on every square inch of the Earth's surface and on everything on Earth at sea level.

* * * *

Ill-Omen Birds

The notion that ravens are birds of ill-omen arises from their following an army, presumably, with the expectation of finding dead bodies to feed upon. In ancient times fights between ravens and other birds were supposed to indicate an approaching battle.

* * * *

Envelope Trick

You will require a square envelope, a piece of thin cardboard about half an inch smaller each way than the envelope, and a pair of scissors. Cut a slit from top to bottom in the flap of the envelope, seal it, and then cut the side open.

Tell your friends, you will insert the piece of cardboard in the envelope, cut it in half and restore the cardboard through your magical powers.

The envelope must be held so that your friends cannot see the back of it; push the cardboard in the slit at the right side, but instead of putting it all the way in the envelope, pass it through the slit in the centre of the back.

Place a pair of scissors over the envelope and under the cardboard, place envelope, cardboard and scissors under a large handkerchief, cut through the envelope, make a few magic passes and produce the cardboard intact.

* * * *

Monsoon Pastime

Wooden boxes, tin boxes, and even card boxes, if they are strong ones, can easily be transformed into useful and pretty articles. Collect as many as you can and see what you can do with them after you have read about the various ways of decorating them.

This idea can be applied best to wood or card boxes, the former for preference. For decoration use broken nut shells. In addition you need some plastic modelling clay, and Plastone or Duroplast can be used.

Spread a layer of the clay over the top of the box, and press in the shells to form a simple pattern or design. When the clay sets hard they will be held firm. The small, broken shells make a good background.

If any part of the clay is not covered it can be coloured with ordinary water colours, poster colours being best. The shells may be coloured with liquid gold paint to add to the effect, and the work is finally varnished with pure shellac varnish. You can make very pretty and useful boxes in this simple manner.

* * * *

A Brave Soldier

King: What did you do in the last war?

Soldier: Your Majesty! I cut off a leg of a brave warrior.

King: Why did you not cut his head off?

Soldier: Because it was already cut off, your Majesty!

* * * *

Tasteless Tooth-Paste

Jal: I say, Dad, this tooth-paste does not taste very nice.

Father: Goodness, boy, it's the solution for mending my bicycle tyres.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

PRE- NATAL CARE

Hints For The Expectant Mother

(By EDWIN F. DAILY, M.D., Director, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, U. S. Department of Labour).

Are you expecting a baby? If so, here is the first and most important piece of advice for you. More necessary than anything else in planning the best possible care for mother and child is that the mother should go to a doctor for examination and advice just as soon as she thinks the baby is expected, and that she should remain under his care until the baby is born and during the period of 6 weeks after his birth.

This does not mean that expecting a baby is anything to be afraid of. Pregnancy is not an illness; in fact, if care is good, many women are in better health after pregnancy than before. But to keep well at this time good care is needed under a doctor's supervision. The doctor can tell just what to do to help the mother keep well and to have a healthy baby.

If the expectant mother cannot afford to go to a private doctor, she should go to a prenatal clinic or to a health centre. In practically every state today prenatal clinics and health centres are being established to take care of expectant mothers and their babies. The Federal government matches state funds to help the states carry on this work. Some of this money is used to provide more public-health nurses. If there is a public-health nurse in your locality, she will be able to help you do what the doctors says.

At the first visit the doctor will ask you questions about your past and present health and make a complete examination, so that if anything is wrong he can start treatment early.

A complete examination will include examination of your heart, lungs, abdomen, teeth, and tonsils, and also an internal examination to find out the size and shape of your pelvic bones so that the doctor will know better how to deliver you.

GOOD DIET PROTECTS TEETH

The doctor will also weigh you, determine your blood pressure, and take samples of blood and urine for testing.

The doctor will tell you about good habits of eating, rest and sleep, exercise, bathing, and bowel action. These good habits will help you and the baby to be well.

The doctor will tell you how often you should see him. As a rule doctors advise at least once a month during the first 6 months, every 2 weeks or oftener in the next 2 months, and every week in the last month. Each time you will have your blood pressure taken, you will be weighed, and your urine will be examined.

The doctor will tell you to go to the dentist, because care of the teeth is an important part of prenatal care. The dentist will do what is necessary to put your teeth in good condition and will teach you how to care for them.

Care of the teeth is very important. Keeping the mouth clean helps save the teeth. Go to the dentist early in pregnancy so that he may fill all cavities. Then, if your diet is right, and if you are under the care of a good dentist, the old saying, "for every child a tooth," need not be true.

Some mothers do not realize how important it is to plan their diet carefully before the baby comes. Food should be planned to meet the baby's needs as well as your own.

This does not mean that you should eat a large amount of food. Overeating is harmful. The average woman should not gain more than 20 pounds during the entire period of pregnancy. If you gain weight suddenly, tell the doctor at once, as this may be a danger signal.

The food needed by the expectant mother are those that help the baby to grow properly and help to keep the mother herself in good health. These foods are milk, eggs, meat, green leafy vegetables, whole-grain cereals, and raw and cooked fruits. Other foods, such as potatoes, bread, and butter are also needed. The doctor will tell you how much of these foods you should eat daily.

DRINK PLENTY OF WATER

The expectant mother needs to drink plenty of water to help the bowels, kidneys, and skin throw off waste. At least 2 quarts of fluid a day—that is, 8 glasses—is needed. The milk you drink counts as fluid. Orangeade or lemonade may take the place of some of the water. Moderate use of tea or coffee is not harmful to most women, so that if you are used to drinking tea or coffee you need not stop altogether. However, nothing should take the place of milk. The expectant mother should have about a quart of milk a day unless the doctor orders otherwise. This amount of milk may be used in cooking foods as well as for drinking. Fresh milk should be pasteurized or boiled. Canned milk —evaporated or dried—may be used.

"Early to bed" is a good habit. The expectant mother should get at least 8 hours of sleep at night and an hour's nap or rest lying down during the day.

The expectant mother needs a certain amount of exercise as well as plenty of rest. Light exercise such as ordinary housework is good for you, but do not get overtired. A daily walk outdoors—not too long—is good.

On account of the danger of miscarriage avoid lifting or pushing heavy things, be careful not to strain your abdominal muscles, and do not go in for strenuous sports. Sit down as much as possible while working.

For women who have jobs it is wise to stop work at about the seventh month of pregnancy. It is best to plan not to go back to work until at least 2 months after the baby is born.

WEAR COMFORTABLE CLOTHING

What about clothing? Here the advice is very simple: Wear clothing that will make you comfortable and don't wear anything that binds you tightly, such as round garters or any other tight bands. A properly fitted maternity corset or abdominal binder may add to your comfort. A brassiere should be chosen that supports the breasts, but does not bind them tightly; the breasts should be allowed plenty of room to develop. Shoes with low broad heels are best.

The expectant mother should bathe daily if possible. Near the end of pregnancy, it is wise to take sponge or shower baths instead of tub baths.

Do not take any medicines unless the doctor tells you to. If you do not have regular bowel movements, consult the doctor, If any of the following list of danger signals appear during pregnancy, you should tell the doctor at once. The doctor will examine you and tell you what extra care you must take to avoid the danger. The danger signals are: Bleeding from the birth canal, even if slight; severe or continued headache; severe backache; pains in the abdomen; spots or blurring before the eyes; dizziness; swelling of face, hands, or legs. severe vomiting or nausea or indigestion; severe constipation; scanty urine, and sudden gain in weight.

Don't take enemas or douches unless the doctor tells you to. They may be dangerous. Do not try to examine yourself; this is very dangerous.

Tell the doctor about anything

(Continued on Page 28)

Crochet Appliqued To Lunch Set

Here is something that will start people talking. The only thing they'll be saying will be "Ohs" and "Ahs" and "I never!" to you for being the owner of an unusual bridge set. This set is made with Organdy. The grapes and leaves are crocheted and are then sewed to the organdy. You can't imagine how simple and fascinating it is. There are three slightly different arrangements of grapes and leaves for the cloth with a matching design for the napkins. (Copyright).

EGGPLANT—A COLOURFUL VEGETABLE

Various Methods Of Preparation

There is no more beautiful vegetable when we see it in market than eggplant. It always seems too bad that it does not retain its colour during cooking.

A common method of cooking eggplant is to fry it. It may be sliced and sauteed, or it may be cut into strips and then fried in ghee or other fat. It should, of course, be drained on soft paper as it comes out of the fat. The fat, by the way, should be very hot and only a small amount of eggplant should be cooked at a time, in order that the fat may remain at a high temperature.

Stuffed eggplant makes a particularly good luncheon or supper dish. The whole vegetable should be boiled until it becomes tender. Some of the pulp should be removed and mixed with soft buttered bread crumbs, well seasoned with minced onions, salt and pepper.

A tasteful dish of eggplant may be made with tomatoes and olive oil, to which garlic adds a tang. Sometimes, rice is added and in this case we have a one-dish meal.

2 green chillies.
2 eggplants.
3 tablespoons olive oil.
1 clove garlic.
6 ripe tomatoes.
2 teaspoons salt.
1 teaspoon paprika.

Remove seeds from chillies and cut into small pieces. Pare eggplants and cut into small pieces. Heat the olive oil and cook the garlic in it until brown. Remove garlic and cook chillies and eggplant in hot oil until slightly brown; then add tomatoes, which have been cut into pieces, and seasoning. Cook about fifteen minutes. or until eggplant is tender.

BAKED STUFFED EGGPLANT.

1 eggplant.
3 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons minced onion.
3 cups soft bread crumbs.
1 teaspoon salt.
Pepper
1/2 teaspoonful lemon juice.

Wash eggplant and cook in boiling salted water twenty minutes, Remove from water and drain. Cut slice from side and remove pulp with a spoon. Melt butter, add minced onion and cook three minutes. Add bread crumbs. seasoning lemon juice and finely cut pulp. Refill eggplant shell with stuffing and bake in a hot oven. until brown Serve with baked halved tomatoes.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Co-operation In Villages In Demark

world and all dairies follow it. There are now about 1,700 societies that have 50 per cent. of the cows under their control. They have been greatly encouraged and helped by legislation, thanks to the rise of a Farmers' Government in the beginning of the 20th century. It provides for an annual grant of 250 Kr. to any Milk-Recording Society which follows the general rules of management.

The members are jointly and severally responsible for the liabilities of the society, which is managed by a committee of three to five members, this in turn being under the joint management of a district committee with a central committee to co-ordinate the work and results of all. One of its finest contribution has been the collection of statistics for further scientific development, especially from feeds, so that systematised formulas are now followed with benefit by farmers. Each has a "Control Assistant," or Recorder trained specially at the larger agricultural school in milk-control, who works for a modest salary.

Closely following in the wake of co-operative dairies came the co-operative bacon factories, for bacon gradually became of greater importance than butter while at the same time the feed of pigs is dependent on the bye-products of the dairies. It was Mr. P. Bojsen. the Principal of a fold high school who first began the agitation for co-operative bacon-production, for he discovered that the farmers paid as the middlemen's profit 30,000 Kr. annually in his neighbourhood alone. This together with the difficulty experienced by the private slaughter-houses in disposing of the bye-products. led them to work for co-operation.

In the face of much opposition from the town authorities and the urban dealers, he succeded. But a severe attempt to kill it came from an unexpected quarter. A large Hamburg firm that had several bacon factories in Denmark suddenly raised the price of pigs to prevent the co-operative bacon factory buying. This was hoped to either kill the enterprise or cripple it enough to discourage others from following the example. But the co-operative society saw through the game and become equally determined not to be vanquished. The pig owners of the locality pledged themselves to sell all their pigs only to the co-operative factory. These factories had to encounter far more opposition generally, for there were already strongly organised private factories in existence, whereas dairying were fewer in number and already employed by the private factories.

But the co-operative enterprise survived and to-day there are 61 bacon factories with 192,180 members, with an annual turnover of 457,1 million Kr. accounting for 86 per cent. of the total number of killing, while the 23 private ones account for 14 per cent. The farmer members of the co-operative are paid according to the quality of the pigs delivered, the price varying with the demand of foreign market, payment being made on the weight of the carcass.

Bacon And Egg Co-ops.

The principle underlying the co-operative bacon factories was the same as the dairies but with some essential difference. First of all there are in the bacon factory 30 to 40 times as many members as in a dairy and it needs much more capital, not only for initial investment but also for financing the larger stores. Altogether it needs a bigger establishment for the finished product and more time too. The capital is no doubt raised by a similar loan, but it is not guaranteed by the members by all they possess as in the other case. Here it is a limited liability and the members in a district guarantee either a fixed sum or an amount corresponding to the number of pigs delivered from the district.

(Continued from page 6)

The factory is generally situated in the town, easily accessible to the farmers of that district, so that the pigs can be brought with ease. As in production, so in export, the dairies were the first to establish a co-operative export society as early as 1887. To-day there are 11 of them with an annual turnover of 175,4 million Kr. comprising over 49 per cent. of the total value of the exported butter. The price is fixed every Thursday on the Produce Exchange in Copenhagen by a committee representing the producers, the co-operative export societies, the private Danish firms and established buyers for the English Co-operative and chain stores. Bacon factories sell either through brokers in the main English market or the Danish Bacon Company which is a combination of 19 bacon factories with offices in London and other English towns, and who distributes one-third of the Danish produce.

The Egg Marketing Association is another co-operative enterprise which also owes its origin to village school masters Severin Jorgsen and two others. The members contract to collect and handle eggs with a view to maintaining a high quality for the produce. Each member and each circle is identified by a number and therefore we find every egg stamped with two numbers indicating these two. One Indian when he first saw this was so much impressed that he insisted on taking the numbered shells home as a valuable article.

In case of complaint the origin of every egg can be easily traced by their numbers. There are 800 egg circles in Denmark with a total membership of about 45,000 and a turnover of 26,2 million Kr. The private egg export firms have to be authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture which keeps a strict eye for quality, for the Government Control Service deals with both dairy products and eggs in grading, marking and packing the eggs being examined by candelling.

Cattle export associations have sprung up everywhere and there are 18 of them with total membership of 16,682, controlling 28.2 per cent. of the total marketing of cattle. They contract to sell cattle for fixed periods of few years. Operating capital is raised by a loan against the members joint liability. The approximate value is paid to the owner within a week's time, final payment being made at the end of the year after operating expenses have been met. On the statistics compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture, it is estimated that Denmark for a number of years supplied about 30 per cent. of the world's butter, 50 per cent. bacon and ham, and 15 per cent. eggs.

Wholesale And Purchase Organs

Now we come to the co-operative wholesale and purchasing societies. The latter mostly goes in for purchasing of grain, feed and chemical manure. It was started when farmers came to realise the enormous importance of good feed for their animals. So Feeding Stuffs Association was established on the co-operative basis. Under the leadership of Anders Nielson, it fought a hard battle against the harsh antics of the private dealers who tried to thwart the co-operative enterprise by dumping huge quantities of foodstuffs on the market. But like all the other battles fought by co-operation, this association won finally by its members determining to buy only from it. There are now in existence 146 societies with a membership of 93,275, controlling more than half of the feed.

Later, again on the initiative of Anders Nielson, the purchase and sale of artificial manure was also put on the co-operative basis, for good feed was as necessary for the earth for as for the animals. This grew gradually until the Danish Manure Supply Society was formed after the war as a result of the exploitation of the abnormal situation by the fertiliser trust, by demanding the purchase of all fertilisers from it for five years. There followed the battle with the trust but once again the members rallied round by pledging to buy their fertiliser from the association alone.

Now it supplies 37 per cent of the fertilisers required in the country although it is handicapped by not having a factory of its own. It has also good business connection in foreign countries to which it supplies at reasonable rates. The 1,353 societies with 67,000 membership represent farms of a collective value of 750,000,000 Kr.

The co-operative wholesale sell their wares to more than one-third of the population through its 1,900 societies. It has several provincial branches and warehouses to facilitate the distribution of goods to member societies. It owns several producing centres such as factories for roasting coffee, making chocolate and confectionary, clothing, tobacco and various other manufactures, so that most of the stock with the societies is supplied by wholesale as is shown for the figure for the last year: their trade turnover was 207,000,000 Kr., while of their store was 331,000 000.

The most important of its activities from the farmers point of view is the improvement and guarantee of good seed through a society for growing seed with a membership of 4,335. The production is done by the Associated Danish Agricultural Societies and the distribution by the wholesale. The two decide on the sale prices and announce at the beginning of each winter early spring the seeds are sent out in sealed parcels to the local stores for distribution to the farmers. And to-day the Co-operative Wholesale supplies 40 per cent. of the seed.

POLISH UP YOUR POLISH

Here is a guide to the pronunciation of Polish names.

a—trifle broader than in hand.
c—always as ts.
e—as in pen.
g—always hard.
i—always long as ea in mean.
j—as English y.
o—as in pot
u—as in rule.
w—as English v.
y—always as English short i.
z—as in zero.
ch—as in loch.
cz—as an English ch.
rz—as the French j.
sz—as an English sh.

C and S before i, are softened but not quite so full in sound as cz and sz.

Polish orthography is phonetic. The tonic accent in all words falls on the last syllable but one.

"I suppose you are proud of your wife's literary success?" said an intimate friend to the husband of a fairly successful novelist.

"Yes," replied he. "Only I wish she wouldn't insist upon making the hero of every novel a tall, athletic man, with wavy hair and piercing blue eyes. Anyone can see that I am short, fat, bald, and compelled to wear coloured glasses!"

HINTS FOR THE EXPECTANT MOTHER

(Continued From Page 27)

that seems wrong, keeping in mind that you should feel well during pregnancy.

Some women are afraid that their babies will have birthmarks on account of something that the mother has seen or done. Birthmarks are not due to anything like this, so don't worry about them.

The period of pregnancy should be a happy time. It is old-fashioned to think that you cannot go out and enjoy yourself at this time. If you can get plenty of rest and sunshine, these will help to keep you cheerful. Try to have good times that do not overtire you.

PREPARE FOR THE BABY

And now let's think about actual preparations for the baby's birth. Whether the baby is to be born at home or in a hospital, have all arrangements made ahead of time, as the baby may be born sooner than you expect. Have the supplies ready by the seventh month.

If the baby is to be born in a hospital, arrange for your room or ward bed. Find out what articles the hospital requires you to furnish and have them packed in a bag a week or so ahead of time.

If the baby is to be born at home, have everything ready beforehand. If possible, make arrangements with a nurse, preferably one trained in obstetric care, who will help the doctor at the time the baby is born and will care for you for some time afterward. If you cannot afford a private nurse, find out whether there is a visiting nurse or a public-health nurse in your community who can plan to come to you. Ask a relative or someone else to stay with you until the doctor says that you are strong enough to do the housework. Have the nurse teach her how to take care of you and the baby.

For the birth try to use a room near the bathroom, or at least near running water. Have a good light—a movable lamp if possible. If the room is sunny, so much better. Have everything in the bedroom as clean as soap and water can make it. Boil bed linen and towels and iron them with a hot iron; fold them and cover with a clean towel until needed. Because the kitchen will be used by the doctor or the nurse when boiling instruments, utensils, and other things, have it cleaned thoroughly. Cleanliness will make the birth safer for you and for the baby.

The baby should have his own bed. This should be prepared beforehand. It may be a crib, a basket, or a box. If a crib is used have a firm flat mattress; if a basket or box is used, have a folded piece of table padding or several thicknesses of blanket. Rubber sheeting, a cotton pad to go over this, and small sheets will be needed, as well as several small blankets, but no pillows. (A folded napkin or towel may be put under the baby's head.)—"The Southern Planter."

WHY DO WE DREAM?

(Continued From Page 4)

ers, and Latin literature is full of stories of precognitive dreams, visions during sleep, and symbolical interpretations.

Mr. Dunne's Theories

From the dreams of the classical period, Mr. Megroz proceeds to analyse and illustrate the mediaeval view of dreams, skilfully leading us—via the works of Burton, Hazlitt, Emerson, Shelley, and other writers on dreams and dream-states—to the modern speculations of the Freudian school and Mr. J. W. Dunne's philosophy of Serialism. Mr. Dunne's theory is that the "now" can be regarded as existing partly in the past, and extending partly into the future. Mr. Dunne himself was led into his inquiry by a series of remarkable precognitive dreams. When he realized that he was seeing in these dreams events that actually occurred the following day or even several days later, he thought at first that there must be something eccentric in his relation to reality, which made him perceive large blocks of personal experience displaced from their proper positions in Time.

He finally concluded that his experience was normal, that any experimenter could duplicate it, and that it arose through a peculiarity in the structure of Time itself which had been previously overlooked. If the reader of "The Dream World" accepts this explanation, then many of the precognitive dreams cited by Mr. Megroz need no further elucidation.

The Farmer's "Red Gold"

Sometimes such precognitive dreams prove to be of the greatest value to the dreamer. For example, a poor farmer in Denmark dreamt that he was "uncovering red gold" on his land. He was so impressed by the vividness of the sleep picture that, upon waking, he began digging in a field and at last discovered a lode of red clay which proved to be worth some £40,000.

But not always does the sleeper himself reap the benefit of his golden dreams, as is proved by a story related by Sir Harry Wilson, cited by Mr. Megroz. A South African agriculturist had a recurrent dream that he would one day discover a diamond mine on his property. He prospected unceasingly and finally died without unearthing the treasure. In his will "he enjoined his executors to continue, and one (Sir James Frazer, of Bloemfontein) did so, and within one month of starting operations he discovered the mine. The wife of the farmer sold her share for £250,000."

The partition wall between the land of dreams and the land of ghosts is so tenuous and subtle that sometimes it appears to be quite non-existent. Many cases are on record where a person, in sleep, has—usually involuntarily—projected his "astral form" (as it is termed) or "double" miles away from where he is slumbering. Many such cases have been reported to me. Sometimes the sleeper claims that he has, in his dreams (if they really are dreams in the ordinary sense) become cognisant of where his double has been, what it has seen and, upon waking, has been able to describe the scenes visited during sleep—or rather, as I believe, during that hypnopompic state between sleeping and waking.

Ben Jonson Saw His Son

Still more interesting, these perambulating "astrals" have been seen by independent witnesses very much awake. Mr. Megroz cites many examples of what the Germans call the "Doppelganger" or "double". Ben Jonson saw the vision of his son with a bloody cross on his forehead at the exact time as the boy, many miles away, was dying from the plague. Guy de Maupassant, when working quietly in his chamber, saw the door open and his own "double" entered the room, and sat opposite him at his desk. The vision began to dictate all that Maupassant had written. But immediately the novelist moved, the form vanished. John Donne, the poet, when in Paris, twice saw in his room the apparition of his wife (who was in London) with a dead baby in her arms. Frantic with anxiety, he sent a messenger post-haste to the Metropolis. As Donne feared, his wife had been seriously ill after prematurely giving birth to a still-born infant at about the same hour as her husband saw the vision.

He Dreamt A "Winner"

Not the least interesting feature of Mr. Megroz's fascinating epitome of dreams and dreamers are the many accounts of dreams by famous men and women who are still living. Mr. Bernard Shaw says his dreams are due to overwork. In his sleep he finds himself "madly about to walk on to the stage to perform a part of which I do not know a word, or to sing an operatic role without knowing a note of it." Sir Oliver Lodge declares that he remembers no pleasant dreams at all. Mr. Osbert Sitwell often dreams of a raven with one leg, a sleep picture which he thinks may be derived from his knowledge of symbolic omens or from childhood memories. Mr. Gerald Thesiger once received a racing tip in a dream. He dreamt that Solario had won the St. Leger. Months later he actually backed Solario for this race, and the horse came in first.

Space will not permit of my describing further the many facets of dreaming so ably dealt with by Mr. Megroz, who discusses dream warnings, dreams of children, supernormal dreams, premonitory dreams, and the relation of dreaming and sleep. More than twelve years' work has been put into "The Dream World", a record of research and erudition for which the student and general reader should be equally grateful.

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

(Continued From Page 8)

failure to find him. Certain suspicions having for some time been rankling in her bosom, Madame Faure, becoming desperate, proceeded to Madame Steinheil's apartment, and entering suddenly found her husband dead in a chair, his hand clutching Madame Steinheil's hair. After recovering from the horrible shock, Madame Faure allegedly collected her wits and, with a great presence of mind, resolved to cover up the stain upon her husband's honour.

So, summoning some trusted servants from the palace, she was said to have had the President's corpse covered so as to avert suspicion, and after darkness had it smuggled into the Elysee Palace and placed in a chair where it might be discovered by those who later gave the alarm. According to some Paris papers, the postponement of "The Red Widow's" trial for the murders at her apartment had been carefully arranged by the high officials of the government until the statute of limitations had prevented the possibility of an official inquiry into President Faure's death.

After "The Red Widow's acquittal, her alleged connection with the President's murder became gradually forgotten, and the world will probably never know just how Felix Faure died. Henri Rochefort, in Le Patrie, called attention to the fact that, on the very day of his death, Faure was to have been presented with the decree for the revision of Dreyfus case, and that he had announced his determination to withhold his signature from that document.

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MY CONCEPTION OF GOD

(Continued From Page 5)

Him but we cannot grasp Him. The infinite depth of His being we cannot fathom, but reason declares Him to be the creative life of all dependent reality".

And The Last End

Reason, when undimmed by passion and properly applied, acknowledges God to be the cause of this vast universe, of whose extent man, after centuries of enquiry, just begins to have a faint idea, of whose harmony the poets and thinkers of all times have spoken with rapt admiration, on whose beauty the eye does not weary to gaze. Reason proclaims God to be the upholder of this immense fabric, the Provider, the Nourisher of its innumerable living beings, the Preserver of the laws that guide the planets through their course and of the law that moulds a tear and bids it trickle down the cheek.

Reason proves God to be the absolute Lord and Sovereign of man, whom He made when He pleased, and where He pleased and in what way He pleased; whom He may exalt or humble, whom He may call away at any moment. Reason declares God to be the Law-giver to whose command every man and thing on earth is subject, who manifested His will by the dictates of conscience and the word of Revelation, who has eternal rewards and punishments as the sanction of His laws.

Reason lastly announces God as the judge, from whom there is no appeal, who will summon every one before His judgment-seat to mete out to him reward or punishment according to his desert. Such is God in the light of reason; such all nations have confessed Him with one consent. God is the beginning of everything. He was before all things; in Him we live, we move and are. He is the end of everything, to whom everything tends, whom everything must serve.

O God! Why do I adore Thee? Because Thou art infinite. In Thee are all possible perfections (guna) united in one indivisible and infinite whole. All the perfections of Thy creatures are but the faintest shadows of Thine. The height of the highest mountain and the depth of the deepest ocean are measurable but who can measure Thy height and fathom Thy depth? The brilliancy of the tints which deck the flora and fauna of the tropics are but reflections caught from the eternal splendour of Thy spirit.

The adamant which resists all efforts to break it, is only an imperfect image of Thine impenetrable indivisibility. The delicate tenderness of touch which soothes our aching head and heart feebly represents to us the infinite tenderness with which Thou embracest Thy beloved saints. The sanctifying aroma of Thy holiness is faintly manifested in the fragrance of flowers and perfumes. The inebriating sweetness of Thy love is incomparable and transcends all earthly deliciousness. The tremendous force of the cyclone and the lightning falls infinitely short of Thine almighty will-force.

The combined wisdom of all the philosophers and scientists, scholars and doctors, cannot be called even a drop of the infinite ocean of Thy knowledge. And who can venture to describe Thine ineffable goodness? Why is it that Thou lovest me, an insignificant worm? It is Thine own goodness, O God, and not any perfection of mine, that moves Thee to incline to me.

Robinson And Friday

Let me summarise the thoughts I have expressed in the preceding paragraphs. First, we can see God in His works. When Robinson Crusoe discovered the print of a human foot on the sand, he knew that somebody else was on his desert island—that he was not alone there. And sure enough he found poor Friday. Well, we are just like Robinson and Friday on the sand. We see marks of a Divine hand, foot-prints of some great Power here in the world. "The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament sheweth His handy-work". And this knowledge of God which comes from looking at His works is what we Christians have, when we sing in our Church, "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever; O ye stars of Heaven, O ye winds of God, O ye mountains and hills, bless ye the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him for ever".

But I ask myself, who or what is my God? I have never seen God, yet I find among all the races of the earth, among all the nations that have been and are to-day, a universal belief in God. Even the fool who says in his heart, "there is no God", has the idea of God in his mind, for otherwise he could not mean anything by his statement. And even those people who are heathen and have no knowledge of the true God, yet have made for themselves idols or images of God.

But we who are Christians worship no idols or images. We come to God through our Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour, who came in our flesh; and thus when we think of Him or see Him in our mind's eye, we think of God and see God. In St. John's Gospel it is written, "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him". Again in the same Gospel, St. John says that Jesus is the Word of God. He is God's thought seen in the world; He reveals the mind of God: for God is truth, God is love, and Jesus Christ is the revelation of God's truth and love.

Thus by the world of nature, and by my conscience, and by the word of God with its revelation of Jesus Christ, I am able to know God.

"We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord".

"Dad, what's a dictator?"
"Ask your Mother."

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

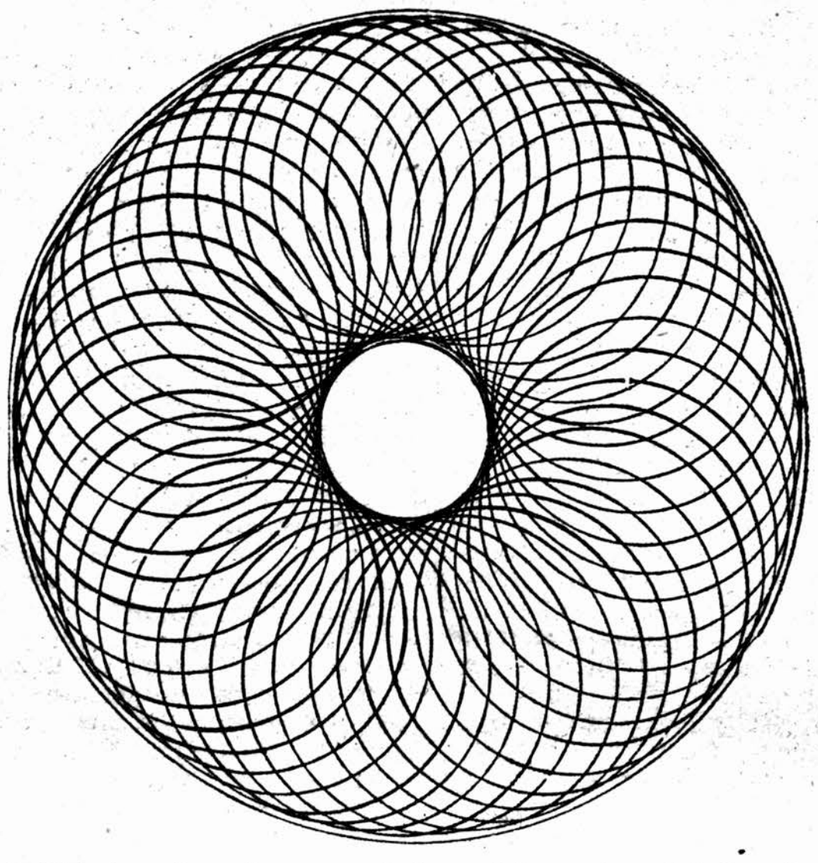
A Language Puzzle

GERMAN and English are not so far apart as we might think they are. In fact, the languages might be called cousins. In the following puzzle, each pair of definitions refers to a word spelled alike in German and English, the German definition being printed first. Try and solve it!

1. A head-gear; a hovel. 2. A relative; to talk indistinctly. 3. An infant; beneficient. 4. A resting-place; to seize. 5. A definite article; a cave. 6. Acrid; an annual plant. 7. A sort; skill. 8. An ablution; wicked. 9. Remote; a plant that grows in moist places. 10. A division of time; a label. 11. Part of a verb; a terrible contest. 12. A poison; a present.

Answers: 1. Hut. 2. Mutter. 3. Kind. 4. Grab. 5. Den. 6. Herb. 7. Art. 8. Bad. 9. Fern. 10. Tag. 11. War. 12. Gift.

How Many Circles? 50 or 52?

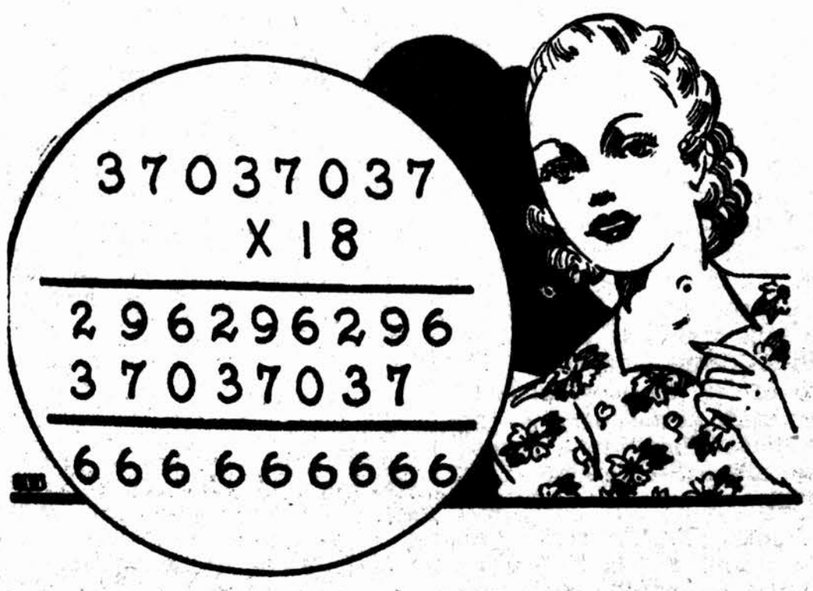


THE above figure is composed of a certain number of circles. Can you count them? Some may say there are fifty circles. Others may insist that there are fifty-two. And still other guesses may range from forty to one hundred. Study the figure carefully yourself and then see if you can determine how many circles there are.

Can You Read This Lipogram?

YOU would suppose, that, with 26 letters in the alphabet, one would not be missed and, yet, just look at this drawing to see what happens when a letter is omitted. Can you insert a certain letter at different places in the balloons, so as to make sense out of the gibberish the people appear to be talking? It will be necessary to add spacing and punctuation marks.

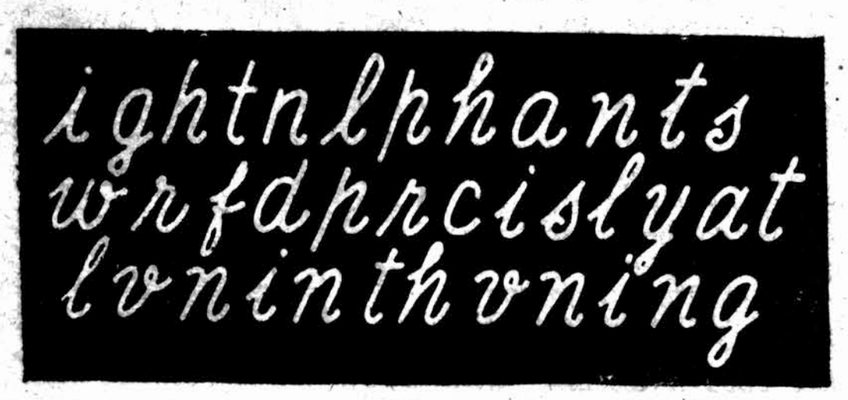
A Study in Digit Economy



MELISSA is a collector of mathematical curiosities. Here is one of her prizes. In spite of the large product, there is no 4 or 5 found anywhere in her example. Melissa says that there are two other numbers that could have been used instead of the 18 as a multiplier and in each case, but five digits would have been required.

Can you substitute for the 18 in the example, a number composed of two different digits, so that the resulting example will contain but five of the digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9?

Fill in the Missing Vowels



Insert one vowel (only one) as many times as necessary in the proper places to complete the above sentence. Then see what you have written.

How Many Quarters?

THREE farmers were gathered around the stove in a country store when the new teacher came in to buy something. Being a very pretty girl, the three old farmers began to tease her about her book-learning.

"We each have a number of quarters," said the most venerable of the farmers, "and each man's share is a two figure number. Each share, if multiplied by itself, and the total figures set down in a row, give the nine digits, although not in their proper order. Now—if you are as smart as you are pretty, can you tell us how many quarters each of us has?"

The pretty teacher found the answer almost at once. Can you?

Solution: 19, 28, and 23 quarters respectively, for 19 times 19 equals 361; 28 times 28 equals 784; and 23 times 23 equals 529—which gives all the nine digits.

Dinner for Eight

HOW much would it cost to provide a dinner daily at the very moderate cost of 25¢ a head for eight persons, so long as they could be differently arranged at table, and how often under these conditions must they meet?

Answer: It would cost $80,640; the necessary time would be about 110¼ years.

At the Fair

AT a country fair, a farmer bought 100 animals, cows, pigs, and chickens, spending exactly $100. The bargain prices were $10 for each cow, $3 for each pig, and 50¢ for each chicken. Can you tell how many of each animal were purchased?

Solution: If x equals the number of cows, y the number of pigs, and z the number of chickens, then, according to the equation set up, z must be an even number and cannot equal 100; x must be less than 10; and y less than 33. Therefore the farmer bought five cows, one pig and 94 chickens.

The Fishing Rod

JONES had just bought a new fishing rod. When his friend Smith asked him the length of the rod, Jones tersely told him to "fish" for the answer, giving him the following clues: The length of the upper part to that of the lower was as 5 to 7 and nine times the upper part together with thirteen times the lower part exceeded, eleven times, the whole rod by 36 inches. Can you find the answer?

Answer: The rod was nine feet long.

What's In the Bottle?

"O-O-O-O-H! Don't go near that bottle. Professor Adlwitz told us that there was something dangerous inside. If we could read the label on the bottle, we might satisfy our curiosity, but those mystic symbols do not make sense."

Those mystic symbols are merely a rebus on the name of the creature within the bottle. To be sure, the rebus is phonetic, and a bit forced to those who are purists in pronunciation. It is not hard to read, however.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

WHISPER THAT KILLS

(Continued from Page 3)

astern. We expected the ship to strike any second, but the echo sounder had warned us in good time. As the fog was very thick we could not see the shore, but judging from our fog horn echo off shore it must have been pretty close.

"23.38 proceeded again and anchored off Marrowstone Point There is no doubt what saved us from doing any damage—the echo sounder.

"(Sgd). O. Mathisen,

"Master M. S. Benjamin Franklin."

But the astounding accuracy of the echo sounders, the perfect picture of the sea bed which is given by these invisible, inaudible fingers of sound has found other uses than as a direct aid to mariners.

Chartering The Ocean

The sea survey experts are now using them constantly in their work. One of these machines sounded and recorded one of the "great deeps" in the Pacific off the Phillipines. It charted accurately the shape of a great ocean valley six miles deep.

At the other end of the scale is the survey of the Nile recently carried out by Imperial Airways who searched with the echo sounder for free depths of water suitable for landing bases for their Empire flying boats. These need a minimum depth of four feet nine inches for alighting fully loaded. The echo sounder had to give an idea of the bottom so that the danger of silt and under-water vegetation could be avoided.

On one cruise over a certain selected area, the graph drawn by the sounder showed some black shadows near the river bed. In case this might indicate some further danger the survey boat went over the spot again. The shadows had moved. They turned out to be a school of hippopotami resting on the river bed!

This sensitiveness of the ultra-sonic beam has found many uses. On the Clyde it is used to assist dredging operations. The echo-graph shows up mud silting as darker or double shadows on the hard rock bottom, and even the quantity of mud can be gauged.

Most dramatic of recent performances by the echo sounder was the discovery of the sea grave of the lost Lusitania. There have been numerous attempts before to locate the wreck by dragging operations, all unsuccessful.

But the Ophir, using the Hughes echo sounder in October last off the Old Head of Kinsale, came suddenly across a bulky and enormous outline fifty fathoms down on the sea floor. As the Ophir passed backward and forward over the spot, the pen on the echograph traced the outline incompletely.

The superstructure of a large vessel could be clearly deduced, a blacker shadow on the blackness of the sea bottom. The measurement of this ghostly shadow 600 feet long, 80 feet high, tallied approximately with the length of the Lusitania, 762 feet.

The long search was over. This summer the salvage operations will begin.

There remain three other uses for the echo sounder which can be briefly touched upon.

Aid To Fishermen

Most spectacular are its results as an aid to fishermen. The Norwegians and Russians have been foremost in this development. Instead of sending out fishing fleets to trawl about aimlessly, one trawler now goes out with an echo sounder.

It locates schools of fish which show up as spots of shadow on the echograph between the sea surface and floor. Usually the schools are found above valleys on the sea floor because the fish are forced together by water current swirling over these valleys.

When the school is found, the search vessel phones the trawlers which set out from port and go straight to the spot. Trawling in this mass of fish they get maximum catches with minimum effort—hundreds of tons at each "shoot."

Using the echo sounder, the Russians have discovered entirely new fishing grounds for halibut up in the Arctic, in Davis and Baffin Straits.

The Dutch Government are using these invisible fingers of sound to trace the whole configuration of the sand beds of the North Sea round their shores.

Lastly, the sensitivity of the echo apparatus to various densities is being used for prospecting for oil and ore-bearing strata in the earth. A variation of the same machine is being developed as an instantaneous height recorder for aeroplanes. The echo will go down to earth and back again to the aeroplane. The recorder works out the height from the time taken by the sound wave on its journey.

Saving in lives, time and money these are a few things ultra-sonics have brought us.

But these ultra-soincs can still be dangerous. A queer story has just come out from Germany, where engineers have been working on an extraordinary new type of loud speaker said to have a range of twenty miles. In the final tests the engineers collapsed. Two died. It was stated that their blood corpuscles had broken down.

A suggestion was made that somehow high ultra-sonic frequencies had been developed alongside of the normal speech frequencies of the apparatus, because of some strange feature in its design.

Withdrawn By Germany

The censorship blanket came down after the "accident" and the speaker, or sound projector as by order of the German Government. A reason for the withdrawal, according to a French scientific journal, is that this new speaker, in the hands of commercial users, might add a new terror to existence. A whisper spoken into it is at the same intensity throughout its range.

And it penetrates everywhere. Bury your head under the bedclothes lock your doors, seal your windows—the whisper would still reach you. Think if the whisper would still reach you. Think if the whisper was beseeching you to use "Somebody's Soap".....?

Of course, the speaker may have been withdrawn because it developed these ultra-sonic vibrations which made it a danger to its operators. But even the known facts about its powers are fascinating enough.

Do you remember the Kipling story of the whispering machine which destroyed an army? And the blast which blew down the wall of Jericho?

To-day, in ultra-sonics, Science has found the secret of Joshua's trumpets. But it is blast which brings life as well as death.

CZECHS UNDER NAZI HEEL

(Continued From Page 5)

integrity of the Czech national consciousness.

The libraries of the country have been divested of all fictional or non-fictional works of Czech national bias. The books of Karel Capek and the poetry of Viktor Dyk have been banned.

The operatic repertories of the National Theatre have been revised and many of the works of Smetana, including the epic opera, "Libusa," based on the legend of the great prophetess of the Czech nation, have been forbidden.

The Stavovske National Theatre has been taken over and transformed into a German theatre. The Barrandov film studio in Prague, the leading firm in the Czech film industry, has been expropriated and is now operated by the German UFA interest.

National Statuary Damaged

Not only the names of principal streets in cities outside of Prague have been changed, but public statues of Czech national heroes and statuary groups representing events in the history of the republic have been taken down, destroyed or hidden. The statues of Hus in Jihlave and Ceska Budejovice have been removed and certain elements have recently demanded disposal of the Woodrow Wilson statue before the Wilson Station in Prague.

No news is available as to the fate of the many fine private collections of modern French art in Prague and Brno nor of the many examples of outstanding contemporary Czech and European artists in the various museums. Mr. Vydra asserts; however, that numerous reports have come to him of lootings of museums by official parties of storm troopers who carry away what they confiscate in trucks to an unknown destination. It is definitely established, furthermore, that many of the finest tapestries, goblets and old silverware sets have been removed from the Hradcany palace to the Chancellery in Berlin.

Although the Umelecka beseda and Manes artist societies in Prague still exist in name, it is needless to point out that they function as little more than social gathering places. The Czech artist, denied all freedom of direction, has lost his right to his profession.

Filla, Zrzavy, Spala, Capek have been reported as still in the country. The internationally known caricaturist and writer, Hoffmeister, has escaped to Paris and is now working in the movement for Czech liberation there. The venerable Dr. Nejedly, Masaryk's successor as Professor of Philosophy at the University of Prague, who was severely beaten within the first week of the German occupation by Gestapo agents, was aided in escaping to Moscow.

URDU BOOKS

(Continued from Page 9)

minds of the young folks by means of these poems which are as eagerly read to-day as was the case read fifty years ago when they were first written. His poems like "Kawwa" can be favourably compared with Muslims "Il "Pensoroso" and "La'Allegro". These and other poems have secured an abiding place for themselves in the Urdu literature.

The Maulavi was also a prose-writer of repute. His series of Urdu text-books are still held as model text-books. Besides, he also wrote several readers for school children and which were used as text-books for a number of years in U. P. and Punjab. He also nelped the Aligarh University in bringing out a correct edition of Poet Kharsan's works. He also wrote a bock on grammar in addition to several other works, all of which have been enumerated in the lengthy introduction.

The life-account, a detailed review of all the prose-works and some other matters pertaining to the personal life of the poet, have all been given in a loving manner by the Poet's son, the compiler of this edition, K. B. Muhammad Aslam Saifi. He has done a great service to the Urdu literature by bringing out this beautiful and complete edition of his father's works. He has done so to perpetuate his memory and also to collect funds for the school which was established by his father. The entire proceeds from the sale of this book will go towards making it a high school, the cherished desire of the late founder. We commend this book to all lovers of literature and as well as to all charitably-minded persons.

SOUTH POLE AS HEALTH CENTRE!

Germs Cannot Live There, Says Veteran Of Many Expeditions

The location of the fountain of continual health could well be at the South Pole in the opinion of Dr. Leonard Hussey of London, veteran of a number of scientific expeditions to the Pole and the Soudan in Africa.

Dr. Hussey, who buried the great British explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton under the ice of South Georgia Island east of Cape Horn, says it has been definitely established that no germ can live at or near the pole.

The four medical men who were with the Shackleton expeditions of 1914-16 and 1921-22 had discussed the idea more than once and all were agreed the location would be ideal.

A sanatorium near the south pole was a distinct possibility in the near future Dr. Hussey said. "It is feasible when transportation is easier and of course the airplane brings the idea nearer than it was when we discovered it".

Dr. Hussey was an anthropologist in the Soudan in 1912-13 when "he wasn't quite 21".

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

In the bottle: The creature within the bottle is a scorpion. (Score P on.)

Digit Economy: 20 and 60 are the only numbers that will give a multiplication example using but five kinds of digits. 10, 30 and 90, used as multipliers, will require but four kinds of digits.

How Many Circles: There are 52 circles, 50 in the figure and one inner and one outer circle.

Missing Vowel: The missing vowel is "e," and when that letter is inserted at the proper places the sentence reads as follows: "Eighteen elephants were fed precisely at eleven in the evening."

Square measures. Subtracting 120 from 180, we obtain 60 Dividing by two gives us 30. Then, the Bar A ranch was 60 x 30 measure in area, or 1,800 square measures. Clearly, the Bar B ranch was the larger.

Lipogram Puzzle: The letter omitted is E. The words in the balloons are: "Persevere Esther; keep nerve. Descend in deep dive. See, we cheer thee." "Never, I'll freeze in there." "Esther prefers to perch there. Let her be. She's restless."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

SECOND: "Go in and finish him this time."

Heavy-weight: "I can't see him."

"Then hit him from memory."

* * * *

TOM had put on a clean collar, and was strutting majestically down the village street.

"Are you not working to-day, Tom?" asked the new vicar, as he passed.

"No, sir, I'm celebrating my golden wedding."

"Then why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate?"

"My present wife, sir," replied Tom, with dignity, "ain't got nothing to do with it; her's the fourth."

* * * *

"THEN you admit that you struck the plaintiff with malice aforethought?" demanded counsel of the man charged with assault.

"You can't mix me up like that," replied the defendant, indignantly. "I've told you twice I hit him with a brick. There wasn't no mallets nor nothing of the kind about it—just a plain brick, like any gentleman would use."

* * * *

SHE was a very efficient young woman. One day she saw a large car rolling slowly down the street without a driver. Unhesitatingly she ran to the side of the moving vehicle, opened the door, hopped in and applied the brakes. Then she got out and looked for the driver. A man appeared, and she asked: "Is this your car?"

He admitted ownership.

"Well," she said, "it was running away down the street."

"I know it was," said the man, sadly. "I was pushing it to the garage."

* * * *

THE pompous stranger walked into the Recruiting Office and demanded to see the Recruiting Officer.

"I'm sorry, bue he isn't here," replied the sergeant on duty. "Is there anything I can do?"

"No," snapped the visitor, "I never deal with underlings. I will wait till the Recruiting Officer returns."

"Right, sir. Please take a seat."

About an hour later the man became impatient.

"How much longer do you think that Recruiting Officer will be?" he demanded.

"Nearly a fortnight," was the reply. "He went on leave this morning!"

THE tailor was selling his friend a suit. "I'm telling you, Harry," he said, "that even your best friend won't recognise you in that suit! Just take a walk outside for a minute and get the feel of it."

Hary went out and returned a moment later. The tailor rushed up to him with a smile.

"Good morning, stranger," he beamed. "What can I do for you?"

* * * *

A CART was ambling along a country road one dark night. A large car was approaching in the opposite direction. The driver of the car dipped his glaring headlights to avoid dazzling the carrier.

"George," said the carrier to his mate, "we must return the compliment. Just blow that offside candle out."

* * * *

"WHAT'S your son doing now—the one who swallowed half a sovereign when he was a youngster."

"You mean Clarence—he's in a bank."

"Really—do you get any interest on him?"

TWO drunks entered an elevator. The operator waited. A moment later a woman got on.

The first drunk politely removed his hat. The second was too far potted to remember etiquette.

The operator closed the doors.

"Floors, please," he said.

"Three," cried the woman.

"Seven," said the first drunk.

"Seven," repeated the second.

The first drunk nudged his companion.

"Your hat," he ordered.

The second nodded.

"Oh, yes," he hiccoughed. "Six and three-quartersh!"

* * * *

"BOTTLES and rags! Bottles and rags!" called out a rag-and-bone man, as he plied his calling. "Why do you always put these words together?" asked a passer-by. "Because, madam," replied the man, courteously touching his hat, "wherever you find bottles you invariably find rags!"

* * * *

PARENT (to presumptuous suitor): "I don't want my daughter to be tied to a hopeless idiot all her life."

Suitor (cheerfully): "Of course not, sir. Then I take it I have your consent?"

JUNIOR was in the habit of coming to the table with a dirty face and, of course, had to be sent away to wash.

One time his mother, nearly losing patience, said: "Junior, why do you persist in coming to the table without washing? You know I always send you away."

"Well," said Junior meekly, "once you forgot!"

* * * *

A YOUNG Air Force officer, learning his job in Egypt, was working with a sextant to discover his exact position. As they flew high over the Pyramids he suddenly turned to the pilot and shouted: "Take off your hat!"

"Why?" the bewildered pilot shouted back.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now in St. Paul's Cathedral."

* * * *

CHOIRBOY (to vicar): "The choir is organizing a cricket team, sir, and we wondered if you would lend us the bats which the verger says you have in the belfry."

* * * *

SON—What is college bred?

Pop—My boy, they make college bred from the flour of youth and dough of old age!

Our Humorist At Large

The Literary Critic (reading the menu):—
"Yes, certainly! The style is good, but I had expected a composition of greater scope and variety."

Customs Officer: "Nothing to declare! Well, how did this get into your sock?"
"Well! If that doesn't beat it—and I said I didn't believe in Santa Claus!"

"It's no good this morning. The Missus is too hoarse to talk to you."
"Oh! How's that?"
"The Governor came home late last night."

THE JANISSARIES

(Continued From Page 7.)

Bulgarian atrocities campaign against the Turks was far (50 years) in the future. "Movements" and "groups" had not yet swung into action, and the Sultan did not receive any abusive cables from the interfering eccentrics of the world. Sanctions had not been invented. Turkey managed her own affairs.

The Turkish Army of the last hundred years had no force similar to the Janissaries, though the Sultan's troops during that period were somewhat more than useful. Osman Pasha's defence of Plevna against the Russians in 1877 was fine enough to be listed among great feats of arms. The modern Turkish soldier, as he revealed himself during the Great War, was amenable to discipline, and when properly led, which was seldom, was of fair value as a fighting man. He made his final stand against Allenby, last of the Crusaders, in Palestine, but that superb English soldier and his men, swept over the land like a sandstorm. Lawrence of Arabia, even then legendary, had awakened the Arabs to new life and hope, and they did their share to bring victory, Allenby's splendidly equipped forces drove the Turks to defeat, and broke the Ottoman army into hurrying, vanishing fragments.

With historic biblical allusion, Thomas Hardy wrote a sonorous poem of Allenby's triumph.

Did they catch as it were in a vision at shut of the day
When the cavalry smote through the ancient Esdraelon Plain,

And they crossed where the Tishbite stood forth in his enemy's way—
His gaunt mournful shade, as he bade the King haste off amain?

On warmen at this end of time—even on Englishmen's eyes—
Who slay with their arms of new might in that long-ago place,

Flashed he who drove furiously?
Ah! did the phantom arise
Of that Queen, of that proud Tyrian woman who painted her face?

Could such be the hauntings of men of to-day, at the cease
Of pursuit, at the dusk hour, ere slumber their senses could seal?

Enghosted seers, kings, one on horseback, who asks "Is it peace?"
Yea, strange things and spectral, many men have beheld in Jezreel.

Thus disappeared the last remnants of the military power of the Ottoman Empire. The actors have vanished, but the stage setting remains. Stamboul, city of the Janissaries, has not altered. The tall graceful minarets of the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent still rise towards the heavens; the dome of Saint Sophia still swells upwards, as it has done for centuries.

"Ton dome blanc, Saint-Sophie,
parle au ciel bleu,
Et, tout reveur, le ciel confie son reve a Dieu."

THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

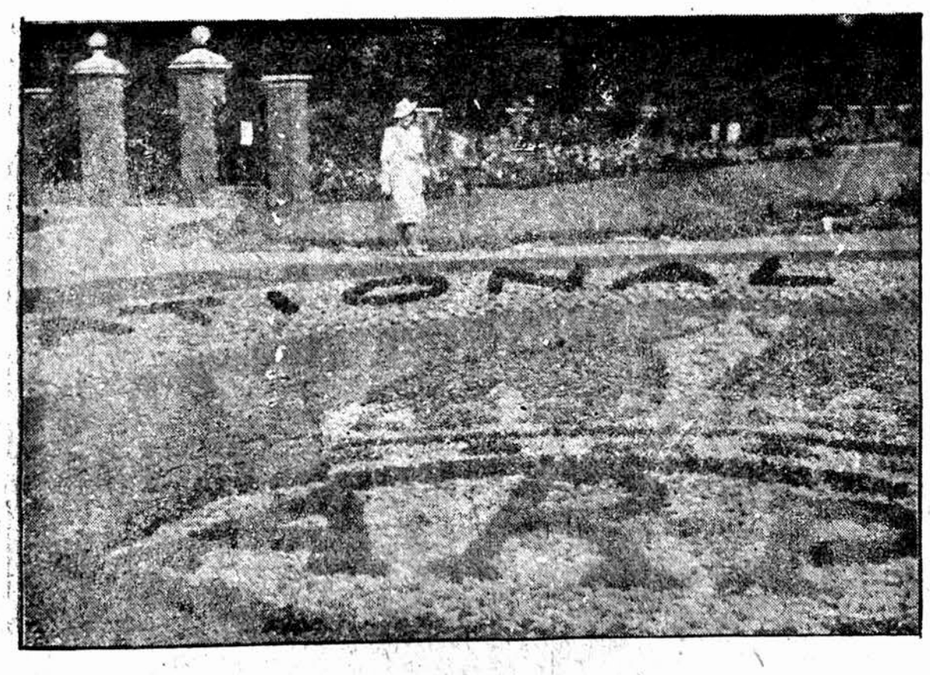
The cafes of the Sweet Waters of Europe continue to serve coffee and simit to their lounging frequenters. Et Meidan remains a huge, untidy square. If the ghosts of the Janissaries ever walk abroad they can have no difficulty in recognizing these familiar landmarks, but they would find a new spirit in the Turkish people, no longer terrorized by the cruel domination of the old Sultans. They would find a living, courageous nation which may yet play a considerable part in the affairs of Europe.—F. S. M. in "The Gazette," Montreal.

Two actors who were jealous of each other met in a pub They exchanged frigid nods.

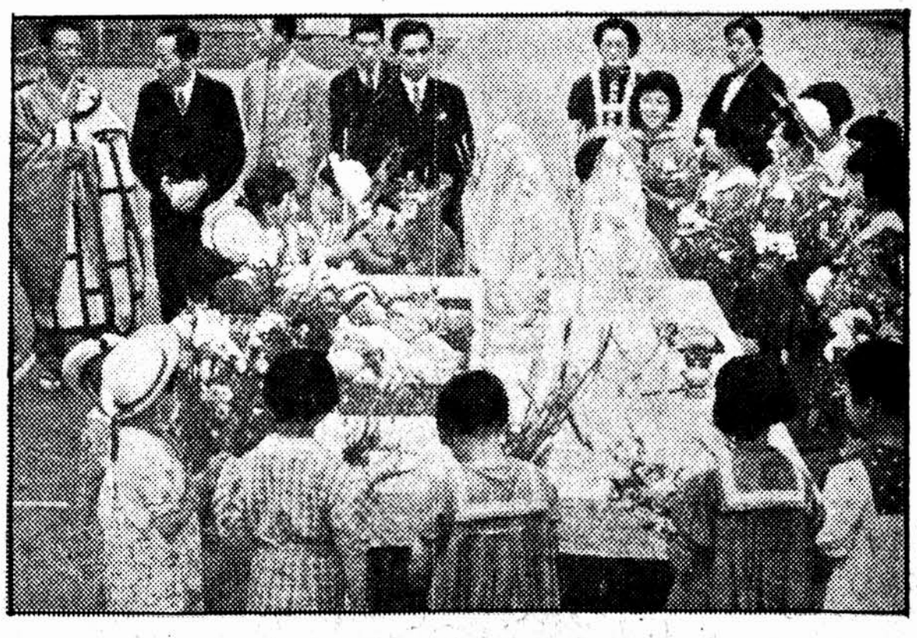
"How are you getting along?" asked one presently.

"Pretty well," replied the other. "Still keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival steadily for a second and then asked casually; "What's your motive?"



"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS": Part of a unique flower display showing a huge floral A.R.P. crest surrounded by huge floral wording "NATIONAL SERVICE", to be seen at Castle Park, Colchester, Essex.



The Japanese hold annually a funeral service for broken dolls. Photo taken at one of these services when, amid Buddhist rites, 23 dolls and two toy monkeys, damaged beyond repair, were buried in a special tomb by their sad owners.

★

Dressed in bustles, girls execute a "Boomps-a-daisy" dance—the latest London craze—on the ice at Earl's Court.

★

Left.—The World's Largest Building—The Radio Corporation of America Building, 70 stories high, —in the Rockefeller Centre of New York. Powerful floodlights bathe the skycraper every night and the rest of the Rockefeller Centre Buildings appear as a "Ghost City" in the enveloping darkness.

★

Right.—Prince William of Sweden, son of the King, is the editor of the Swedish Children's Paper, "Barnens Dags Tidning," being issued in favour of a foundation for poor children. His son, who is married with a middle-class Swedish lady, is only called Mr. Lennart Bernadotte. Photo shows the Royal editor Prince William of Sweden, foreground, sitting, and next to him, standing his son Mr. Lennart Bernadotte watching his father's editorial job.

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